

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

In This Number

Oregon Feed Ass'n Meets

Politicians Pulling and Hauling on Wheat Price
Southwest Markets Receiving Best Wheat in Years

Oklahoma Dealers Discuss Changing Conditions
Shipper Not Compelled to Prosecute Different Claims in One Suit

Feed Grinding Investigations

Relation of Stinking Smut of Wheat in the Field to Smuttiness of Threshed Grain

Lightning Protection Pays

Government Wheat Hanging Over the Market

Southern Seedsmen Meet at Paducah

Future Trading Effect on Prices

Pool of Producers Subject to Tax

Grain Trade Launches Anti-Bureaucracy Federation

A Call to Arms

Farmers National Buying Facilities in Pacific Northwest

Farmers Lose by Pool Operation of Elevators

Factors Grading Durum Wheat

Get Government Out of Private Business

The Farm Board's Sales Program

Colorado Grain Dealers Meet at Sterling

Pacific Northwest Ass'n Holds Splendid Meeting

St. Louis Cuts Commission Rate on Futures

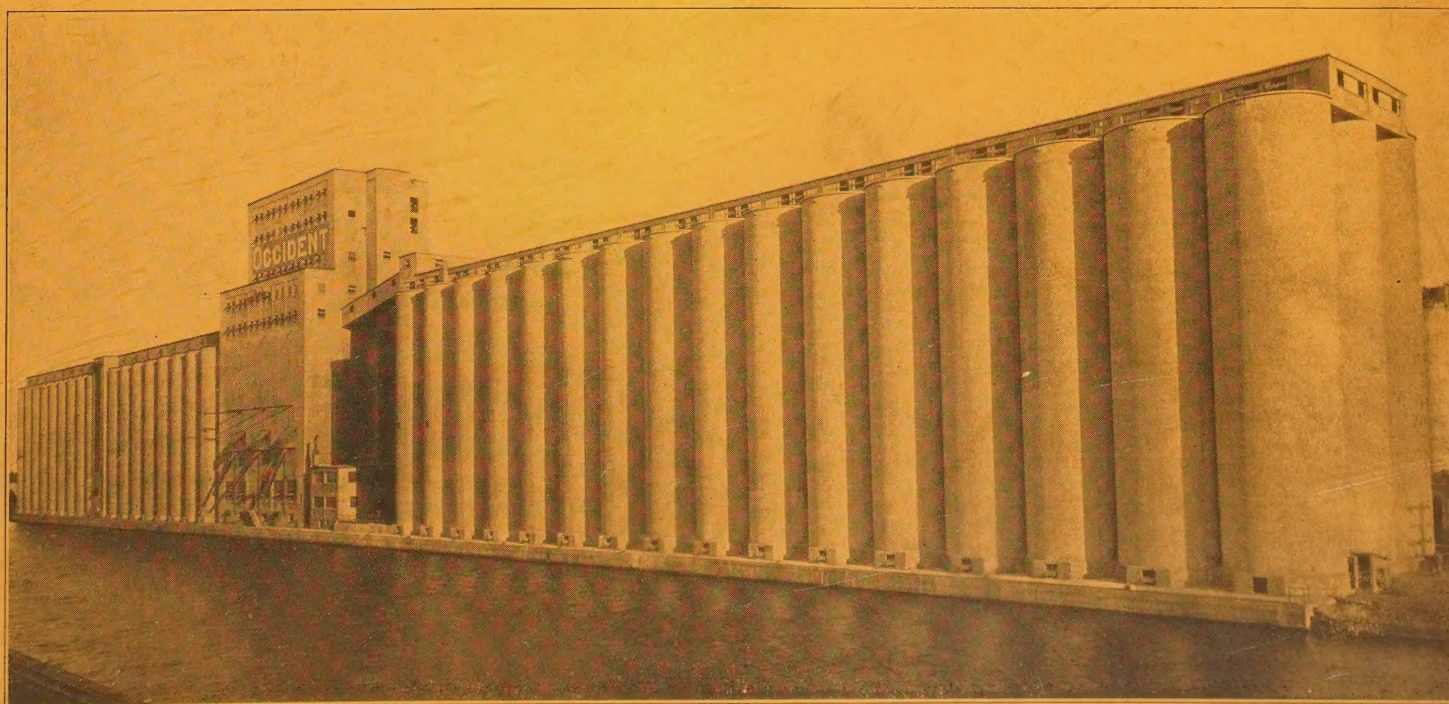
Board of Trade Replies to Farm Board Chairman

Grainmen Prey of Scale "Rackets" by Itinerant Mechanics

Yellow Hard Wheat Controversy To Be Aired

Elevator Operators Have No Faith in Farm Board Statements

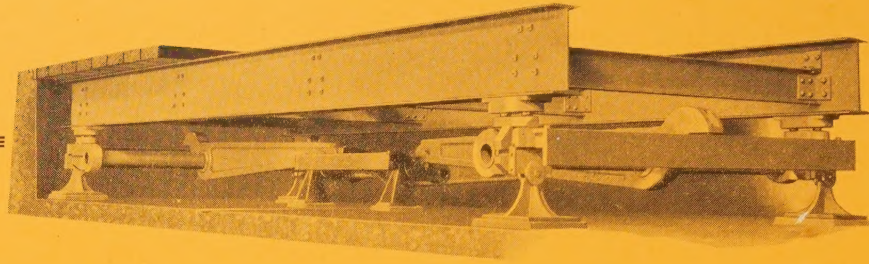
Eastern Federation Reports Business Improvement



The Occident Terminal Co.'s New Storage Annex at Duluth, Minn.

[For description see page 37]

HD
9030
.1
672
v. 67
JULY-DEC
1931
WARE



The Outstanding Feature of **The NO-TWIST**

Strength combined with simple construction — the oversize bridge and torsionless lever system does away with all vibration and “shimmy” — smooth even beam action and greatly reduced wear on the bearings and knife edges.

The Gaston Scale Co.
Beloit, Wisconsin

Not a Part of Any Scale Combine — In Business 90 Years

Truck Loads to Bushels

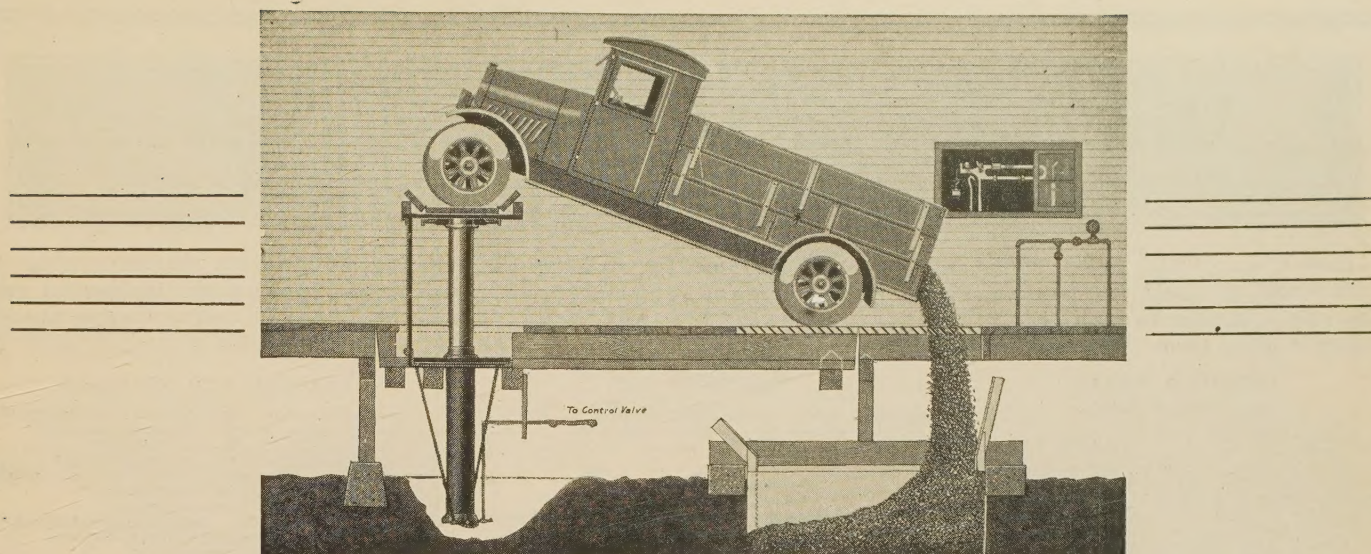
Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-lb. breaks. Just the thing for quickly reducing truck loads.

Printed from large, clear type conveniently arranged on both sides of six cards, size $10\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{3}{4}$ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275 Extended.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



Strong-Safe-Smooth

Here's the dump that will give you plenty of power, perfect rigidity, absolute control and safe, smooth operation.

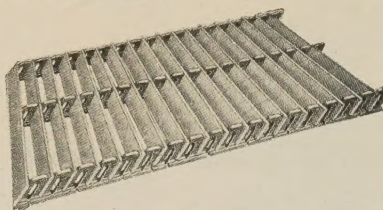
The Strong-Scott Pneumatic Dump

Note its simple construction and the extra large size of the cylinder and piston.

Low installation cost. No expensive foundation needed. Hangs directly from scale or driveway timbers. Working parts shipped completely assembled. **Don't buy any dump until you have investigated the Strong-Scott.** Write us for details.

Strong-Scott Open Grate

Easy to install, simply by nailing spacers to joist and dropping the bars in place. Spacers are heavy cast iron; bars are heavy steel, set on a slant, 3 inches apart. Use this efficient grate.



Superior D. P. Cups Increase Elevator Capacity

They hold more, are placed closer on belt, discharge perfectly. Nothing to change but the cups. We carry full stocks.

Everything for Every Mill and Elevator

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.

Minneapolis Minn.

Great Falls Mont.

In Canada: The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Ltd. Winnipeg



Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Grain Exchange Members

J. N. Beasley Elevator Co., Inc., grain and seeds.*
Burrus Panhandle Elevators, public storage-mdsing.
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.
Hardeman-King Co., millers and grain dealers.*
Henneman Grain & Seed Co., seeds and grain.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.*
Martin-Lane Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., export wheat, private wire.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.*

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Cecil Brokerage Co., grain & grain pdts. brokers.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Baldwin Grain Co., grain brokers.*
Hasenwinkle Co., corn and oats.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members.

Lewis Grain Corporation, consignments.*
McConnell Grain Corp., brokerage & comm.*
McKillen, Inc., J. G. consignments.*
Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Mid-States Grain, Inc., cash grain.
North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.*
Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., receivers and shippers.*
Wilder-Murrel Grain Co., track buyers grain-seeds.* Christensen Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John B., grain comm. merchants.*
Carhart-Code-Harwood Co., grain commission.
Feehery & Co., E. J., consignments, grain to arr.*
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.*
Scott, Burrows & Christie, grain commission.
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.
Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., grain commission.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Board of Trade Members.

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*
Early & Daniel Co., receivers and shippers.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.

Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, mill'd, oil and c.s. meal.*
Cleveland Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.*

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.*
Hight Elevator Co., recvrs.-shippers.*

DELPHOS, OHIO.

Garman Grain Co., The, transit, kiln dried corn.*

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members.

Houlton-Connell Grain Co., rec.-shprs. wheat & c/gr.*
Kellogg Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., exp. & domes. grain.*

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Board of Trade Members.

Des Moines Elevtr. & Gr. Co., oats and corn.*
Owens Grain Co., grain merchants.

DODGE CITY, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Arkansas Valley Grain Co., wheat, c/gr. consgts.
Christopher & Co., B. C., consignments & futures.
Isely Lbr. Co., The, C. C., cane seed, wheat, kafir.*

ENID, OKLA.

Board of Trade Members.

Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.
Enid Terminal Elev. Co., pub. storage, gr. mchts.*
General Grain Co., term. elevtr., gr. merchants.*

FAIRBURY, NEBR.

Callaway, C. B., wholesale grain.*

FORT DODGE, IOWA.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.

Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Dorsey Grain Co., strictly brokers, consignments.
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Smith Ingraham Co., domes. expt. & consignments.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, bkg.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., cash and futures

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Fordtran, J. S., grain-ocean freight bkg.*
Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members.

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*
Malbucher Grain Co., C. Wm., grain merchant.*
Montgomery & McConnell, receivers and shippers.
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.

Christopher & Co., B. C., consignment-futures.*
Davis, Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Ernst-Davis Commission Co., consignments.
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, millo, screenings.
Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co., receivers & shippers.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*

KANSAS CITY (Continued)

Morrison Grain Co., grain mchts.-consignments.*
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Rahm Grain Co., J. E., consignments.
Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., gr. mchts.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Uddike Grain Corp., consignments.
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., consignments-futures.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, consignments, futures.
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members.

Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

MARYSVILLE, OHIO.

Scott & Sons Co., O. M., soy beans.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Grain & Stock Exchange

Donahue-Stratton Co., grain merchants.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Cargill Elevator Co., milling wheat.*
Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.*
Froedtert Grain & Maltng Co., grain, millfeed.
Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b/wheat, m/wht.*
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.*

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Acme Flour Mills Co., The, millers & grain dealers.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
General Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Mid-State Grain Co., The, wheat, coarse grains & hay.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Bell-Trimble Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Butler-Welsh Grain Co., milling wheat and corn.*
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Lucke-Gibbs Grain Co., milling wheat and corn.*
Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Uddike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Luke Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*

(Continued on next page.)

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed, 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second-class matter November 21, 1930, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXVII, No. 1. July 8, 1931.

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Markley, P. R., grain broker.*
Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*
Walton Co., Sam'l, receivers and shippers.*

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

Hughston Grain Co., also office at Plano.

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

*Members Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.

SALINA, KANS.

Eberhardt-Simpson Gr. Co., mchts. wh. & coarse gr.*
Smoot Grain Co., oper. Salina Terminal Elevator.*

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Heald Grain Co., consignment specialists.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Missouri El. & Grain Co., grain merchants.
Nelson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Teasdale Com. Co., J. H., recvrs.-shprs. gr., seeds, hay.*

SIDNEY, OHIO.

Custenborder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Board of Trade Members.

Western Terminal Elevator Co., recvrs. and shprs.*

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Terre Haute Term. El. Corp., public storage.

TIFFIN, O.

Sneath & Cunningham, grain and seeds.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Produce Exchange Members.

DeVore & Co., H. W., consignments and futures.*
Southworth & Co., E. L., grain and seeds.*

TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Topeka Mills Corp., mlg. wh., consignments.
Kansas Elevator Co., mlg. wheat specialists

WELLINGTON, KANS.

Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., optrs. Wellington Term. Elvtr.*

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Adair-Morton Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, kafir.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain futures, stocks, bonds.
Ogren Grain Co., grain merchants.
Wallingford Grain Co., field seeds, kafir, mlo.*
Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., gen'l elvtr. business.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

WOODWARD, OKLA.

Sharon Grain Co., grain merchants, brokers.

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

THE EARLY & DANIEL CO.

RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS
CINCINNATI, OHIO
STORAGE CAPACITY 2,500,000 BUSHEL

STANDARD COMMISSION CO. BROKERS

Grain, Mill Feed, Mixed Feed Ingredients
EXCHANGE BUILDING MEMPHIS

E. L. SOUTHWORTH & CO. TOLEDO, OHIO

Southworth's Weekly Review
Grain, Seed Cotton
FREE to all within our business range

Reliable Service on Consignments & Futures

Since 1887
H. W. De Vore & Co.
Toledo, Ohio

North Iowa Grain Co.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Grain Merchandisers
Elevator Operators
Shippers of Country Run Grain

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.

Successors to
Chas. England & Co., Inc.
GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS
Commission Merchants
308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

WILDER-MURREL GRAIN CO.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Merchandisers of Grain
Consignments Solicited

Hedging by Dealing in Grain Futures

By G. Wright Hoffman, Ph.D.

A subject of much interest to all handlers of grain; not a fragmentary discussion but a presentation of the subject in a comprehensive and scientific manner. This book, bound in cloth, 141 pages, includes, besides an extensive bibliography, chapters on: The Development of Futures Trading and the Practice of Hedging; The Theory of Hedging; Limitations Affecting Hedging; The Extent of Hedging; Extension of the Principle of Hedging.

This is a valuable book and will be worth to you many times its cost.

Price \$2.00 f. o. b. Chicago

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated
332 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

Donahue - Stratton Co. MILWAUKEE

GRAIN & FEED
Elevator Capacity at Milwaukee 5,500,000 bushels

Upon readers patronage of its advertisers depends the success of Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. Mention it. Thank you.

Clark's Car Load Grain Tables

Eighth edition, revised and enlarged, shows the following range of reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound breaks.

20,000	to 107,950 lbs.	to bushels of 32 lbs.
20,000	" 74,950 "	" " 34 "
20,000	" 96,950 "	" " 48 "
20,000	" 118,950 "	" " 56 "
20,000	" 118,950 "	" " 60 "

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black. Linen ledger paper reinforced, bound in flexible karatol with marginal index. Weight, 6 oz.

Price \$2.50 f. o. b. Chicago

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Mention Grain & Feed Journals
when writing our advertisers

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members

SPECIAL WIRE AND SALESMAN SERVICE

LAMSON BROS. & CO.

Established 1874

2200 Board of Trade

Chicago, Ill.

**GRAIN
STOCKS
PROVISIONS****James E. Bennett
& Co.**GRAIN
PROV'NS
SUGARSTOCKS
BONDS
RUBBER

MEMBERS

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
AND ALL PRINCIPAL EXCHANGES

—PRIVATE WIRES—

*Ask for Bids***WHEAT, CORN, OATS
RYE, BARLEY, SEEDS****CONSIGNMENTS**and orders in Futures Solicited and
properly cared for in all Leading MarketsST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY
Merchants Exchange Board of TradeINDIANAPOLIS
717 Board of TradePEORIA CAIRO
11 Board of Trade 403 Board of Trade

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

**Scott, Burrows
& Christie**Siebel C. Harris
Mgr. Grain Dept.208 South La Salle Street
CHICAGO*We Specialize in Hedging and Spreading
Operations Between Terminal
Grain Markets***CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.
Grain Commission**

111 W. Jackson St. CHICAGO

LOGAN & BRYAN
4TH FLOOR, BANKERS BLDG., CHICAGO
Branch Office, Congress Hotel
BROKERS
Stocks, Bonds, Cotton, Grain,
Sugar, Cotton Seed Oil, Provisions
*Private Wires Atlantic to Pacific***Winthrop, Mitchell & Co.**

Board of Trade - Chicago

26 Broadway, New York
Kansas City Davenport
Rockford*Cash Grain — Futures
Stocks — Bonds
Provisions — Cotton***CIPHER CODES**We carry the following cipher codes in stock
and can make prompt shipment.Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.00
Universal Grain Code, flexible leather 3.00
Robinsons Cifer Code, leather..... 2.50
Miller's Code (1917), cloth..... 2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher (9th edition) 3.50
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup....20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....10.00
Riverside Flour, Improved (6th Ed.) 12.50
Calpack Code (1923).....10.00

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

E. W. BAILEY & CO.**COMMISSION MERCHANTS****GRAIN, SEEDS AND PROVISIONS 1142—44 Board of Trade, CHICAGO****BARTLETT FRAZIER CO.
GRAIN MERCHANTS**

Receivers—Buyers—Shippers—Exporters

111 W. JACKSON ST., CHICAGO

JOHN E. BRENNAN & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

**GRAIN and SEEDS
CHICAGO**Enclosed is \$2 for the Journal. Could
not get along without it. M. J. Con-
nors, with Gilchrist & Co., Lawler, Ia.**STRATTON GRAIN COMPANY**

Grain Merchants

Board of Trade

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

St. Joseph, Mo.

ELEVATORS:

Portland, Me.

Depot Harbor, Ont.

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members*Ship Your Grain or Seeds and Send Your Orders to***J. H. DOLE & COMPANY****RECEIVERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS****CHICAGO PEORIA ST. LOUIS****J. C. SHAFFER GRAIN CO.***Grain Merchants*111 W. Jackson St.
Chicago, Ill.**Rosenbaum Grain Corporation**

332 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

Cash
and Futures**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**Private
Wires**If You Have**

the interest of your market at heart, support it earnestly, help to advertise it thoroughly, and above all do not convey the impression that it is an indifferent market by giving it 30 cents' worth of advertising.

THOMSON & McKINNON

NEW YORK

INDIANAPOLIS

CHICAGO

BROKERS—Grain, Provisions, Cotton, Sugar, Coffee, Stocks, Bonds
MEMBERS: New York Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade And All Leading
New York Cotton Exchange Chicago Stock Exchange Exchanges
209 South La Salle Street Telephone Wabash 4745

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY

BUYERS OF

Oats Corn Wheat BarleyCedar Rapids,
Ia.Ft. Dodge,
Ia.Akron,
OhioSt. Joseph
Mo.**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**Board of Trade
Members**PEORIA**Board of Trade
Members**P. B. and C. C. Miles**Established - 1875
Incorporated - 1910

Peoria, Illinois

Handling Grain on Commission Our Specialty

Turner-Hudnut Co.Receivers **GRAIN** Shippers

42-47 Board of Trade

MUELLER GRAIN COMPANY
(Incorporated)Receivers and Shippers
Peoria, Ill.**LUKE** Grain
Co., Inc.Solicits Your Peoria Business
Consign Your Corn to Us
PEORIA, ILLINOIS**W. W. DEWEY & SONS****COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

33-35 Board of Trade PEORIA, ILL.

DENVER

A busy grain and milling center equipped to handle shipments promptly. A quick, active market featuring beans in addition to all grains. The Grain Exchange members listed below are equipped to serve you.

Houlton-Connell Grain Co.
Receivers-shippers Wheat and Coarse Grains

Kellogg Grain Co.
Receivers-shippers of all kinds of grain

Rocky Mountain Grain Co.
Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic

Note:—All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discounted by three disinterested members of the Exchange when discount is not provided for in the contract.

Board of Trade
Members

KANSAS CITY

Board of Trade
Members

SIMONDS-SHIELDS-LONSDALE GRAIN CO.

Kansas City, Mo.

Specializing in Southwestern Corn

Wire Us for Prices

Capacity 7,000,000 Bushels

A. C. DAVIS GRAIN CO.

Grain Commission
Mill Orders a Specialty
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

UHLMANN GRAIN CO.

Board of Trade - Kansas City Fair Building - Ft. Worth, Tex.
Board of Trade - Chicago Produce Exchange - New York City
Operators of Wabash and Katy Elevators, 5,400,000 bushels capacity, at Kansas City

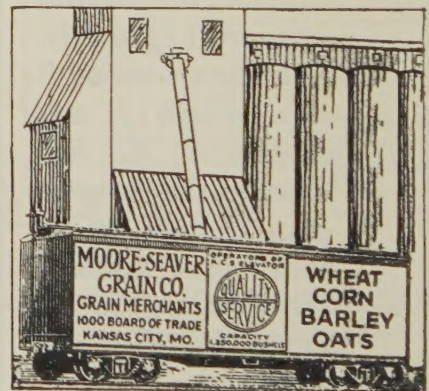
DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.

Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.

Operating
SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"
6,000,000 Bushels
Modern Fireproof Storage



Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.



WHEAT
and
OATS

NORRIS GRAIN CO.

Operators—Norris Elevator—K. C., Mo.

CORN
and
BARLEY

WOLCOTT & LINCOLN

Incorporated
Operating Alton Elevator
CONSIGNMENTS
Future orders executed in all markets.

801-810 Bd. of Trade, Kansas City
Hutchinson, Kans. Salina, Kans.
Wichita, Kans. Dodge City, Kans.

The Grain Trade's

accepted medium for "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements is the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated.

A Service of 52 Years Handling Consignments and Futures

B. C. CHRISTOPHER & COMPANY

200-206 Board of Trade, KANSAS CITY, MO.

BRANCH OFFICES—Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Great Bend, Colby, Dodge City, Liberal, Topeka, Atchison, Kansas, St. Joseph, Springfield, Sedalia, Joplin, Mo., Omaha, Nebr.

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser.

If Not--Tell the Journal

Chamber of Commerce
Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce
Members**CARGILL ELEVATOR CO.**

DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MILWAUKEE

Specializing in
MILLING WHEAT

Get Our Quotations

Samples Furnished on Request

Represented by
CARGILL GRAIN CO. F. M. TURNBULL
C. of C., Buffalo, N. Y. Bourse Bldg., Phila.**CEREAL GRADING COMPANY**

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GRAINWe Buy, Sell, Store and Ship All Kinds of Grain,
Choice Milling Wheat and Rye Selected by Ex-
pert Buyers. Own and Operate Elevator "L."**HALLET & CAREY CO.**

Grain Merchants

Minneapolis Duluth Winnipeg

Fraser-Smith Co.**GRAIN**Minneapolis - Milwaukee
Cedar RapidsBoard of Trade
Members**DES MOINES**Board of Trade
Members**OWENS GRAIN CO.**

Des Moines, Iowa

We Buy and Sell
CORN and OATS**Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co.**

DES MOINES, IOWA

Terminal and 16 country stations. Capacity 1,000,000 bushels

We specialize in Oats and High Grade Corn. Oats sacked for Southern Trade

Grain Exchange
Members**OMAHA**Grain Exchange
Members**RECEIVERS and
SHIPPERS**

CHICAGO—KANSAS CITY

Corn—Wheat—Natural and Sulphured Oats and Barley

UPDIKE GRAIN CORPORATION

Elevator Capacity 5,600,000 Bushels

OMAHA

DES MOINES—SIOUX FALLS—LINCOLN

CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANYFederal Bonded Warehouse—Capacity, 1,200,000 Bushels
Over 60 Years' Continuous ServicePonca City, Okla.—I find much valu-
able information in the Journal.—J. L.
Blaney, agt., Ponca City Milling CoMerchants Exchange
Members**ST. LOUIS**Merchants Exchange
Members**NANSON**

Commission Co.

Grain

Hay - SEEDS

202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

**MISSOURI ELEVATOR
AND GRAIN COMPANY**203 Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS, MO.Operating Missouri Pacific Elevator
Capacity 4,000,000 Bushels**J. H. Teasdale Com. Co.**

Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

Receivers and Shippers

Grain, Seeds, Hay, Mill Products, Etc.

*Efficient Service Since 1848***LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN
COMPANY**

Established 1877

ST. LOUIS NEW ORLEANS

Say you saw it in the

JournalWhen you write our advertisers
Thanks**Everytime**you mention the Grain Dealers Journal to an advertiser, you
encourage him to make good on his advertised claims.

Corn Exchange
Members

BUFFALO

Corn Exchange
Members

J. G. McKILLEN, INC.
RECEIVERS

Consignments a Specialty
BUFFALO NEW YORK

Send your consignments to

Seymour-Wood Co.

BUFFALO - - N. Y.

Lewis Grain Corp.

A good firm to consign to
Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley
BUFFALO NEW YORK

THE PNEUMATIC PROCESS

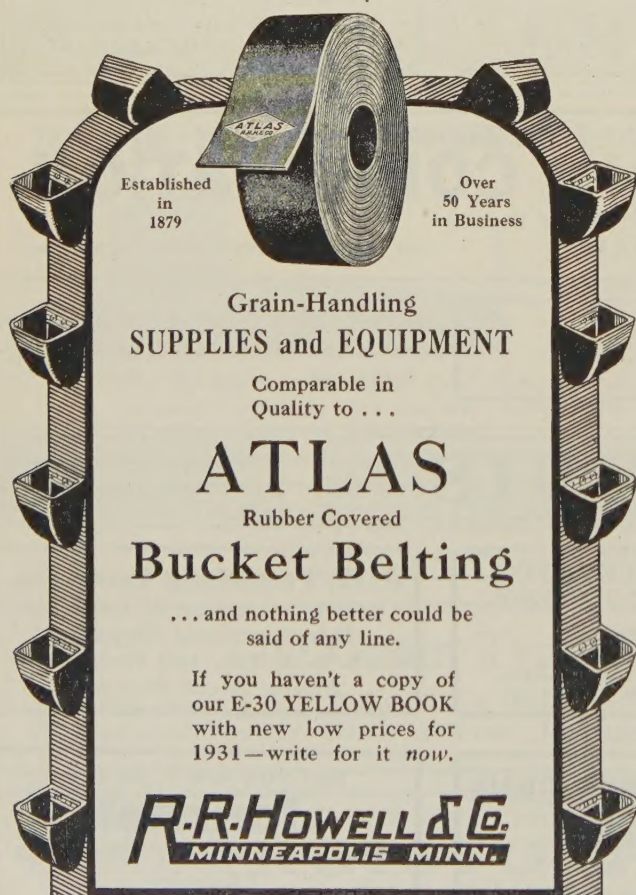
provides more than a hundred times the air afforded by a "turn" every thirty days or so, and saves power, labor and grain breakage. Investigate it now.

PNEUMATIC PROCESS CORPORATION

KANSAS CITY
MFG'S EXCHANGE

LAWRENCEBURG, INDIANA

ST. LOUIS, MO.
LANDRETH BLDG.



Established in 1879

Over 50 Years in Business

Grain-Handling
SUPPLIES and EQUIPMENT

Comparable in
Quality to ...

ATLAS
Rubber Covered
Bucket Belting

... and nothing better could be
said of any line.

If you haven't a copy of
our E-30 YELLOW BOOK
with new low prices for
1931—write for it now.

R. R. HOWELL & CO.
MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

FUMIGAS

For eradication of Weevil and
Grain Moth in Stored Wheat

BIOTOL

Biologically Tested
Vitamin "D" Sardine Oil

Representing

CALIFORNIA PACKING CORPORATION

Let us tell you how you can save at
least 50% on your Vitamin Purchases.

Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company

Kansas City
St. Louis
Omaha

Minneapolis
Des Moines
Dallas

New Orleans
Houston
Tulsa

Also Basic Source of Supply on
**CHARCOAL — COD LIVER OIL —
CALCIUM CARBONATE**

Your Elevator's Wants Are Supplied in These Columns

PROTECT YOUR GRAIN

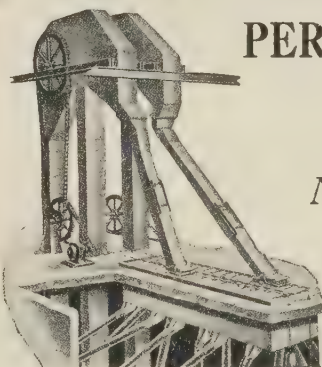
with an approved, efficient and economical insecticide through the use of **SUNCO WEEVIL KILLER** with our new, effective spraying process, reducing the cost of treating **from 15% to 40%**.

Manufactured by

Sunflower Chemical Co.

BOARD OF TRADE

KANSAS CITY, MO.



PERFECT CONTROL ^{of} your GRAIN DISTRIBUTING

Saves Time, Trouble, Money

Entirely unlike the radius-type distributor . . . you will find a vast improvement in the

New GERBER Double DISTRIBUTING SPOUT

For elevator legs of 1 to 4 stands, the **New GERBER** is made with single, double or multiple spouts. Distributes the grain from all legs to one bin or car at the same time; or each spout can distribute to separate car or bin. Each distributor operates straight away from leg; no circular swinging room needed. Connects and locks automati-

cally to bin frame opening; no possible mixture of grains. Bin spouts equipped with reversible lugs to give you 4 successive wearing surfaces. Distributing Spouts easily operated by geared windlass from elevator working floor. Write for prices and names of nearby users.

J. J. GERBER SHEET METAL WORKS, 128 Sixth Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.



"THE DAY SYSTEM" of Dust Control

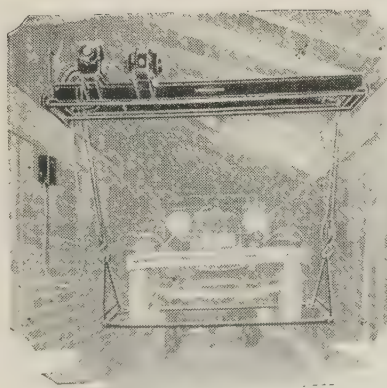
was installed by us in the new modern elevator of Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, at Minneapolis. 40 hp. handles complete sweeper and dust system.

Let us show you what 40 hp. will accomplish in your elevator.

Our engineers can design the system that best applies to your conditions. The system that is thoroughly efficient and economical.

If interested in saving money in your plant operations, write us.

THE DAY COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minn.



BENDER HOIST

Traveling Electric Truck Dumps
Now stronger and faster than ever

Strength for the Heaviest Trucks—

Speed for fast handling in the Rush Season—

Flexibility for the variety of your Dumping Requirements—

Easy to install—simply tie track supports to driveway walls, attach electrical connections, put the dump in place and it is ready for operation.

Drop us a line and let us tell you about it.

BENDER HOIST MANUFACTURING CO.
Merchants National Bank Bldg.
OMAHA, NEBR.

"Doing without A 'Boss' Car Loader means paying for it without getting it"

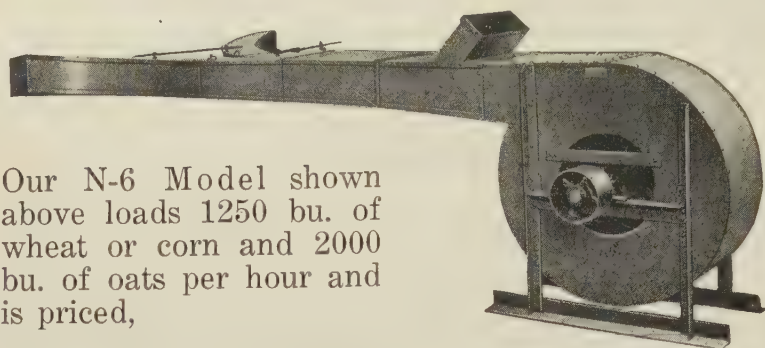
Our N-6 Model shown above loads 1250 bu. of wheat or corn and 2000 bu. of oats per hour and is priced,

Complete . . \$275.

It is not too late to get your "Boss" Air Blast Car Loader for this year's crop

Write or wire us for full details

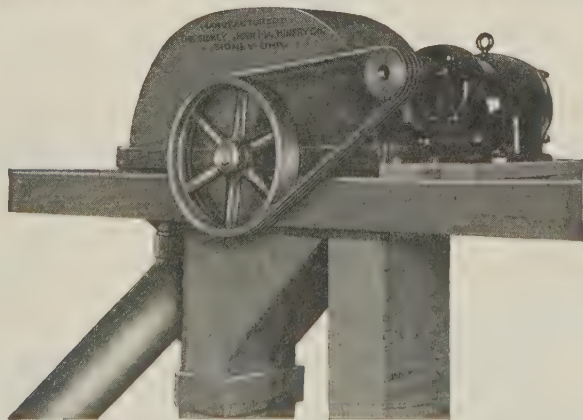
The Pneumatic Grain Machinery Corp.
Dayton, Ohio



By removing the dust and chaff, reducing the moisture content and distributing the Grain uniformly in the car, the grade of your grain is raised by the "Boss" Loader. There is also a substantial saving in labor as the "Boss"

is automatic in operation and therefore requires no attention.

NEW SIDNEY HEAD DRIVE



The new SIDNEY HEAD DRIVE, a complete unit of motor, enclosed spur gear, V belt and back-stop, is safe, silent, rugged and efficient, will deliver maximum capacity and can be purchased at considerable saving over many other drives. Head Shaft and motor SKF equipped. Silent gears or cog belt furnished with no additional expense.

SIDNEY GRAIN MACHINERY CO.
SIDNEY, OHIO

Grain Shipping Record Books

Record of Cars Shipped. This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price \$3.00.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; the right hand for "Returns". The column headings enable you to make complete records for each transaction. The book contains 80 double pages, and index of ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, will accommodate records for 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Shipping weight, 3½ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.75.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of the shipments of 5,000 cars. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and page is indexed. This book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size, 10½x15½ inches, well bound with cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Order Form No. 24. Price, \$4.25.

Shippers Record Book. This book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of such transactions under their respective heads. Bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.00.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MARK TWAIN WAS WRONG

When he said that people seemed to talk a lot about the weather but didn't do anything about it.

Most Elevator and Mill owners do something about it by carrying complete Windstorm and Hail insurance.

If you haven't done anything about it, write, wire or call

The Mill Mutuals

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

230 East Ohio Street - - Chicago, Illinois

1902 TRI-STATE MUTUAL 1931 GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LUVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire and Windstorm Insurance covering Grain Elevators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property.
(DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY FOR 28 YEARS)

E. A. Brown, Pres., Luverne, Minn. W. Z. Sharp, Treas., Sioux Falls, S. D.
W. J. Shanard, V. P., Bridgewater, S. D. E. H. Moreland, Sec., Luverne, Minn.

HOTEL FONTENELLE

OMAHA'S WELCOME
TO THE WORLD

400 Rooms
with Bath from

\$2.50

100 Rooms Priced
From \$3 DOWN!
150 Rooms Priced
From \$3.50 DOWN!

Luxurious Accommodations
Popular Dining Rooms



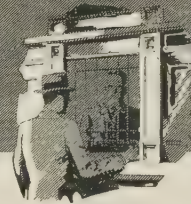
OPERATED BY EPPLEY
HOTELS COMPANY

OMAHA

Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

MORSE CHAINS ARE FRIENDLY TO YOUR BANK BOOK



LOW first cost and low maintenance cost mean decreased overhead—greater profits. You can always depend upon Morse Chain Drives to save money on the most strenuous power transmission jobs.

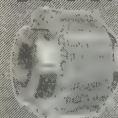
Morse Chain Drives eliminate slippage, reduce vibration, and give 98.6% positive power from driver to driven unit. Cut your costs by replacing inefficient power transmission equipment with the drives that make good—Morse Drives. Install them and watch the cost records show a profit.

We will gladly consult with you or furnish complete information.

MORSE CHAIN COMPANY
ITHACA ~ ~ NEW YORK

Morse Chain Co., Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, England
Division of Borg-Warner Corporation
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

MORSE FLEXIBLE COUPLINGS



Quality couplings for every purpose. Morse Midget, all steel coupling, for bores up to one inch. Morse Standard Couplings for larger horsepower up to 5000.



GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



Elevator Boot

Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-chokeable, Automatic Takeups, 20" Diameter Pulley, Large Capacity.

Use Rubber Covered Cup Belt—It Pays

**WHITE ★ STAR ★
COMPANY**
Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

FEED MILLS COAL PLANTS
REPAIRING AND REMODELING

MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA

Industrial Engineering & Construction Co. Contracting Engineers

621 Reliance Building KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
Grain Elevators Flour Mills Cold Storage Plants
Feed Plants Warehouses Industrial Buildings

WELLER Metal Pdts. Co.

Chicago Office Factory
505 Utilities Bldg. Hammond, Ind.

SHEET METAL WORK

Grain Elevators a Specialty

BIRCHARD Construction Co.

Architects and Contractors
Grain Elevators—Mills

B. SAMPSON

Lincoln, Nebr.

A. F. Roberts Construction Co. Sabetha, Kansas

ERECTS Elevators
Corn Mills
FURNISHES Warehouses
Plans
Estimates
Machinery

CRAMER ELEVATORS

are preferred elevators because each is designed and built to fit the individual needs of the owners.

W. H. Cramer Construction Co.
North Platte, Nebr.
Plans and Specifications Furnished

Reliance Construction Co.

Board of Trade
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Designers and Constructors of the better class of grain elevators, concrete or wood.

Geo. W. Quick & Sons

Tiskilwa - - - Illinois

Designers and Builders
Concrete Grain Elevators

Waterproof Pits a Specialty

CONCRETE GRAIN BINS

WE DESIGN AND ERECT GRAIN
ELEVATORS BY THE POLK
SYSTEM

WE SOLICIT YOUR INQUIRIES
FOR

POLK GENUNG POLK CO.
FORT BRANCH INDIANA

ROCHELLE & ROCHELLE

Designers and Builders of
GOOD ELEVATORS

Let us furnish your machinery
AMARILLO, TEXAS

R. M. Van Ness Construction Company

Designers and Builders of
MODERN GRAIN ELEVATORS, MILLS
AND WAREHOUSES

Repair Work, Supplies and
Correspondence solicited
OMAHA, NEBR.

When writing advertisers mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. By so doing you help both yourself and the publication.

For

European Markets

on grain, flour and feed products
best and most reliable information is
found in the daily

"German Grain Journal"

a sample copy of which will be
sent by

Verlag de Deutschen Getreide-Zeitung
Copenickerstr, 48/49, Berlin, S. O. 16, Germany

Coal Sales Book For Retail Coal Dealers

It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

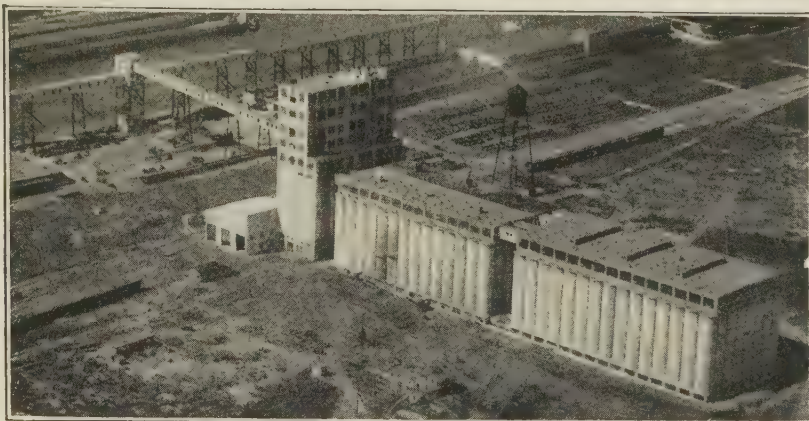
It contains spaces for 10,000 truck loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger Folio, Buyer, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Kind, Price, Amount, Cash, Charge.

This book is 10½x15¾ inches and contains 200 numbered pages of linen ledger paper. Well bound with black cloth, and red keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs.

Order Form 44 Improved. Price, \$4.00 at Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals

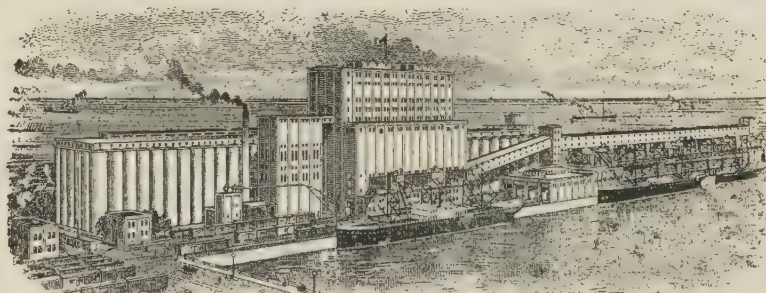
Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.
Engineers—Constructors
 333 No. Michigan Ave.
 CHICAGO, ILL.

Addition of
 2,500,000 Bushels to the
 Port Commission Elevator
 Houston, Texas

Capacity
 5,000,000
 Bushels



Equipped with
 Four Stewart
 Link-Belt
 Grain Car
 Unloaders

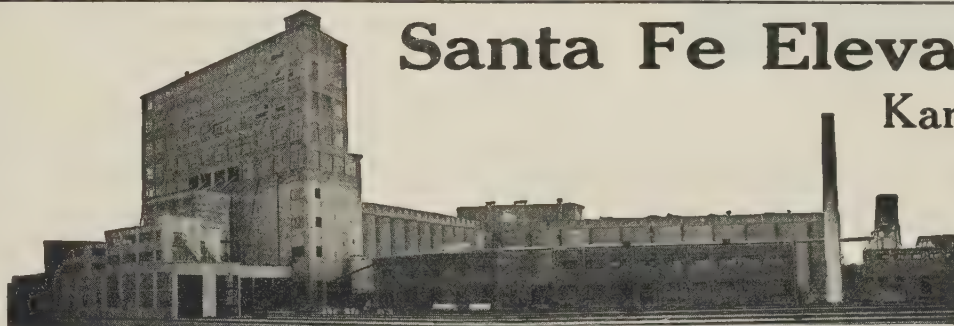
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
 FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

H. G. ONSTAD
 VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR

W. R. SINKS,
 PRESIDENT
 Phone Harrison 8884

Santa Fe Elevator "A"
 Kansas City, Kans.



Capacity
 6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.
Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England



National Milling Co's.

New Toledo Elevator
 Capacity 2,200,000 bushels

Designed and Constructed by

Macdonald Engineering Co.
 One La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

New York

Toronto

San Francisco

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



**Saskatchewan
Pool Elevator No. 7**

Port Arthur, Ont.

*Largest single Elevator Contract ever awarded, recently erected by us
in record time*

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Fort William, Ontario

Duluth, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn.



International Milling Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Capacity 5,000,000 Bushels

*Designed and Built by Us in
Four Periods of Construction*

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators, Flour and Feed Mills

600 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

Ryan Construction Co.

503 Keeline Bldg. OMAHA, NEBR.

Engineers & Contractors

Grain Elevators - Feed Mills
Industrial Buildings

Flour Mills - Cement Plants
Coal Pockets

Williams Construction Co.

Feed Mills—Elevators—Annexes
Building—Repairing—Remodeling

3321 E. Shawnee Ave.
DES MOINES, IA.

Newell Const. & Mchy. Co.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

30 Years' Successful Experience
Builders and designers of Feed Mills and
Mixing Plants, Grain Elevators, Ware-
houses, etc. Machinery Jobbers.

Western Engineering Co.

713 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.

Contractors and Builders of
Grain Elevators that more
than satisfy the most critical.

Elevators, Mills, Warehouses

Designed, Built, Repaired

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.

Corn Exchange Minneapolis, Minn.

THE

Star Engineering Company

Designers and Builders of modern,
efficient grain elevators, feed
plants, and associated build-
ings. Every plant designed
to best suit individual
requirements.

Machinery Estimates Plans

WICHITA, KANSAS

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

D. G. EIKENBERRY

Builder of Concrete and/or Wood
Elevators and Feed Mills.

Modern Grain Handling Machinery

Box 146 Bloomington, Ill.

Willich Construction Co.

Mercier, Kans.

Grain Elevators, Mills and Machinery
Plans and Estimates Furnished

I sure like your grain paper.—Earl C.
Keeler, partner, Harpster Grain Co.,
Harpster, Okla.

ORA LONG, Garden City, Kansas
Builder of Better GRAIN ELEVATORS

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Burrell Built



is Better Built



BURRELL

ENGINEERING and CONSTRUCTION CO.

DAILY NEWS PLAZA (21st Floor), CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY'S NEW ELEVATOR "B"

Capacity 6,000,000 Bushels

This Elevator Designed and Construction
Supervised by

HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade
470 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.

THEODORE E. SCHNITZLER

Consulting and Designing Engineer

516-B MERCANTILE EXCHANGE BLDG.
Grain Elevators Industrial Buildings
Flour Mills Feed Plants CHICAGO, ILL. Warehouses Docks, Etc.

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.
1609-10-11 Landreth Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Flour and Feed Mills

Warehouses

Chalmers & Borton

620 Pioneer Trust Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

Engineers — Constructors

Grain Elevators — Feed Mills
Warehouses

Ask for Quotations on Your Work

ARE YOU BUILDING STORAGE?

If so, whether to store your own requirements or to provide housing for the coming crop, the

Zeleny Thermometer System

should be specified and installed.

If you are going to store grains of any kind your profit depends on the number of bushels delivered out of storage in the same condition or better than when accepted for storage.

The Zeleny Thermometer System

needs no introduction or evidence to prove its value. It has thirty years of service in the largest elevators of the United States, as well as some of Canada's important mills and elevators to convince the most sceptical that it is today a most valuable and necessary adjunct in an elevator or mill having a storage capacity of a quarter of a million bushels or more, or less if grains are carried for long periods of time.

The Zeleny Thermometer System

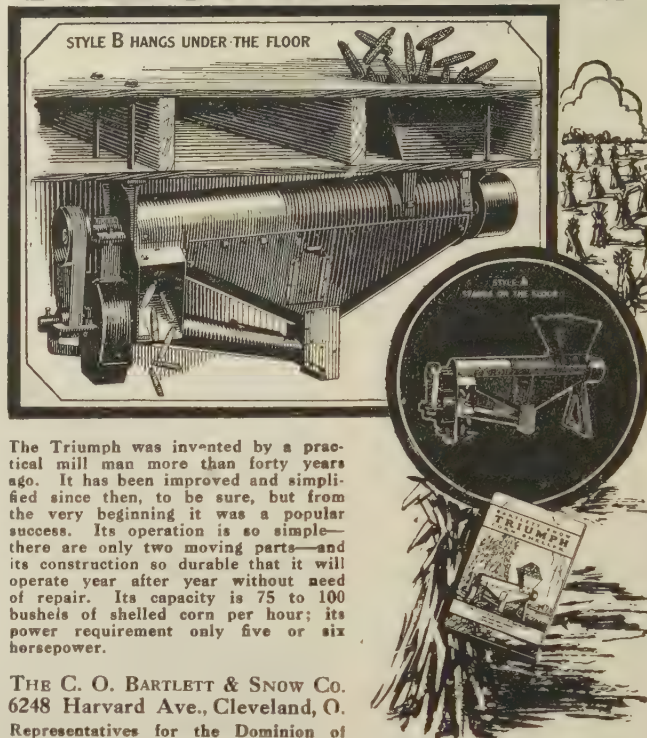
will make money for you and it will surprise you as to its value in the many ways in which it will make your profits larger.

Write us or write anyone of the users of the system shown in our catalog number six. We will gladly furnish the catalog, and any name you may select from it will gladly tell you what the ZELENY SYSTEM has done for them.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. Dearborn St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

TRIUMPH CORN SHELLER



The Triumph was invented by a practical mill man more than forty years ago. It has been improved and simplified since then, to be sure, but from the very beginning it was a popular success. Its operation is so simple—there are only two moving parts—and its construction so durable that it will operate year after year without need of repair. Its capacity is 75 to 100 bushels of shelled corn per hour; its power requirement only five or six horsepower.

THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.
6248 Harvard Ave., Cleveland, O.
Representatives for the Dominion of
Canada
PEACOCK BROTHERS LIMITED
Montreal

Bartlett - Snow

TWO STYLES FILL ALL NEEDS

A copy of the
Triumph Corn
Sheller Catalogue
will be mailed with-
out charge.

ELEVATORS
—Hand Power and Electric—
MANLIFTS, DUMB WAITERS
ELECTRIC CONVERTERS for hand
elevators. Our product is unsurpassed
for efficiency and general reliability.
When enquiring for estimate, state kind
of elevator wanted, capacity, size, plat-
form travel and height of hatch.
Sidney Elevator Mfg. Co., (Miami St.) Sidney, Ohio

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
of price; or on trial to re-
sponsible parties. Has auto-
matic valve and fine sponge
H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



The CLIMAX
Scoop Truck
Easily
adds 25c
per hour to
the value of
a man's time
in handling coal
or grain. Strongly
built and will give years of con-
sistent service.
Hundreds of them in use. Order yours
now and reap the benefits.
Price: \$15 f. o. b. factory
DETROIT SCOOP TRUCK CO.
993 Osborne Place, Detroit, Mich.

10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using

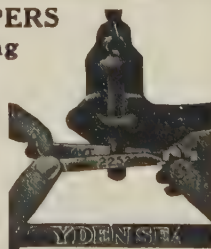
TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's
name and con-
secutive numbers

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples
and prices.

INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



Confirmation Blanks

Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5 1/2 x 8". Order Form No. 6 CB. Weight, 9 oz. Price, 90 cents at Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

The Grain Trade's
accepted medium for "Wanted" and "For
Sale" advertisements is the semi-monthly
Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—Two good elevators for sale. E. R. Peters, St. Joseph, Champaign Co., Ill.

NO. OKLA.—Elevator for sale; on Santa Fe with Rock Island connection. For further information write Red Star Mfg. Co., Wichita, Kans.

INDIANA elevator, feed mill and coal yard for sale; doing good business; must sell to settle estate. Address 66K13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Minn.—30,000 bus. well built elevator for sale, hopper and wagon scales, siding and coal track, main line Great Northern Ry. Osakis Mfg. Co., Osakis, Minn.

SOUTH DAKOTA—30,000-bushel elevator for sale; southeast part of state; splendid territory—bargain. Write Blaine Simons, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, for full information.

IOWA—Grain elevator for sale; 20,000 bus. capacity; 11 bins; built in 1921; fully equipped; splendid grain territory; one other elevator; price \$6,400. Write Box A, Pomeroy, Iowa.

WISCONSIN Grain Elevator, potato house, hay house, coal buildings, etc., for sale; on C. & N. W. R. R., direct to Chicago and St. Paul. In good farming country. Address Mrs. Julia Niebuhr, Fall Creek, Wis.

MINNESOTA cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

ILLINOIS—Modern grain elevator for sale; 100,000 bushel capacity; Illinois Central R. R.; handles over 250,000 bushels annually; very best reason for selling; cash only—no trades. This elevator is located in Minonk, Ill.; Woodford County. If interested wire or write Al Meierhofer, Minonk, Ill.

OKLA.—15,000 bushel capacity block built elevator for sale, with electric power; corn sheller and cleaner, also Barnard & Leas wheat cleaner with feed grinder and room to operate grinder in; outside corn cribs and hay barns for 500 tons hay. Anyone interested write Geo. F. Milbourn, Fairland, Okla.

IOWA—Three elevators in Northwestern Iowa town for sale, excellent condition, 90,000 bus. capacity, cribbed and iron-clad, truck scales and dumps, electric power, one-half million bushel volume. No competition in grain, coal or feed. Welcome strict investigation. Write Frank Fitzgerald, 422 Snell Building, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

ILLINOIS

One good elevator for sale at Rantoul, Illinois; 70,000 bushels capacity; on I. C. R. R. Side-lines of feed, seed, coal, fence, etc. Residence property also for sale.

Public Receiver's sale July 18, 1931. One P. M. at Rantoul, Illinois.

Frank Hedrick, Receiver,
Rantoul, Illinois.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

NEBRASKA—45,000 bus. elevator for sale; in good territory; all cribbed. Address 66J1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MISSOURI—30,000 bus. elvtr. for sale; located on Mo. Pac. R. R.; switch to property. For information write H. Voltmann, New Haven, Mo.

ILLINOIS—Special low price on elevator in corn territory with merchandise business of coal, lumber, attached. A profitable business for cash only. Required to sell quick to settle estate. Holcomb-Dutton Lbr. Co., Sycamore, Ill.

ILLINOIS—Two elevators at good grain points for sale; on N. K. P. between Bloomington and Hoopeston; capacities 40,000 and 50,000. Will sacrifice for quick sale. Address 66M6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NORTH CENTRAL OHIO—17,000 bu. concrete and hollow tile elevator for sale; on Big Four R. R. Good trade in fertilizer, livestock, hay, coal and other sidelines. Good territory to draw from. Farmers Elevator Company, St. James, Ohio.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

INDIANA—13,500-bus. iron-clad and cribbed elevator for sale; plant and machinery in first-class condition; good business; must sell to settle estate; only elevator in town; coal, feed and seeds. Wayne Co. Address 66L3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

VERMONT—One of the finest privately owned elevators in the East for sale; electrically equipped; own side track; 15,000 bu. bulk also 15 car bag storage; situated in center of fine dairy section. Owner unable to look after the business. Write 66M2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL

CHICAGO—Elevator and feed mill complete for sale; operating; capacity 5 to 6 cars per day. Bargain. Write 65V7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN ELEVATOR and feed mill for sale. Private grounds on Frisco. Excellent farming and business community. Priced low. Terms if desired. N. F. Wright, Miami, Okla.

ILLINOIS—12,000 bus. elevator and feed mill for sale; only elevator; good location on side track; loads to C. B. & Q. R. R. or Wabash R. R.; electric power; prospects for good crop. Gertrude Garrett Admr., Camp Point, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La. Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR WANTED TO LEASE

WANT TO LEASE elevator in good grain territory; will pay good rental for right property. Write Box 106, Kankakee, Ill.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—An up-to-date Feed mill for sale with a modern residence adjoining. R. S. Freas, Milledgeville, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANT TO SELL an interest in a mixed feed mill in the prosperous San Joaquin Valley of California. Doing an excellent business. Write 67N1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS LOCATION for sale in the center of Frederick's business district. On B. & O. Railway siding, near B. & O. freight depot. A thoroughly equipped modern grain elevator and farm supply business; convenient for receiving and loading feed, grain, fertilizer or other commodities. About 8000 square feet floor space, strongly supported; 9000 bushel capacity storage bins, also elevating and cleaning machinery. A one ton capacity electric operated elevator. One Jay Bee No. 2 Standard 30-h.p. Hammer Mill with direct connected electric motor. A very desirable property. Size of lot 50'x70'6". Will be priced attractively. Apply Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., Frederick, Md.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

SIX CONCRETE Grain Storage Tanks for sale or lease at attractive price; capacity 80,000 bushels, at Cairo, Ill. Address XYZ, Box 374, Cairo, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book.—Designed to facilitate the work of buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads daily. Each page is divided vertically down the middle and only the left half is ruled for entries. The ruling shows top of left-hand half of each page. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the leaf, so that when leaf is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each left has spaces for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters. By assigning a separate leaf to each farmer and entering his loads on it, a complete record of his deliveries is always ready. Book is 12x12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves of white bond and nine sheets of carbon. Regular price \$3. One bargain at \$2. Order Form 66 "Special."

The Grain Shipper and the Law.—Every dealer in the United States should secure a copy of this book and refer to it in every difference with the carriers. It contains digests of the State Supreme, U. S. Circuit and Supreme Court decisions affecting every phase of the grain trade, especially the shipper's relations to the carriers, and will often save the user a great deal of litigation. Such subjects as Time for Filing Claims, Natural Shrinkage, Loss of Grain in Transit, Overcharges and Undercharges in Freight, Delivery on Forged, or Without Bs/L, Distribution of, and Failure to Furnish Cars, Delays, Grain Doors, and many others too numerous to mention, are treated in full. It is indexed and cross indexed so that anyone can readily locate any decision of interest, and no dealer can afford to try to do business without becoming fully posted as to his own privileges and the rights of others. Book contains 176 pages, size 6x9 inches, printed on book paper, and bound in velum de luxe. Sells regularly for \$2. One soiled book available for \$1. Order by name. "Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.
GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

WANT POSITION as manager of Farmers Elevator; 20 yrs. exper.; can furnish best of refs. Write Box 106, Kankakee, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as elevator manager; 12 yrs. exper., grain, feeds, seeds and milling; 45 yrs. old; references. Box 85, Randallia, Ia.

EXPERIENCED Elevator Man would like position as manager of country line elevator. Best of references. Write Box 305, Kingsley, Ia.

EXPERIENCED WAREHOUSE and elevator man wishes steady position; 15 years experience; can keep books. Furnish best of references. Write Elmer D. Nye, 846 Rose Ave., Long Beach, Calif.

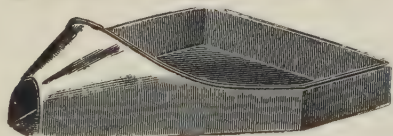
WANT POSITION as manager of country elevator. Experienced, efficient, honest. Always made money for my former employers. Perfectly clean record. Can commence work in about 30 days. Address 66M15 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

LICENSED GRAIN INSPECTOR, eleven years experience, four years in charge of largest market in Middle West, but let out through the whirligig of politics, is open for engagement. Best of references from those who know. Address 66M16 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

POSITION DESIRED by experienced grain and hay man. Acquainted in all grain territories including Canada. Selling, buying and soliciting consignments. Several years manager of elevator lines. Single. Any location. Address 66K27, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE PANS

Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00 at Chicago.
Seed Size, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

HAY

HAY WANTED AND FOR SALE
Hay—all Kinds—Bought and Sold
Write for Prices

John Devlin Hay Company
192 N. Clark St. Chicago, Illinois

MOTORS FOR SALE**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service.
V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

SCALES FOR SALE

A REAL BARGAIN—A four bushel Richardson Automatic Scale for sale; in good condition. Bentley Farmers Elevator Co., Bentley, Ill.

BARGAINS—4 and 5 bu. Richardson Automatic Scales for sale; in topnotch condition. W. H. Cramer Const. Co., No. Platte, Neb.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales for sale, 4, 5, 6 and 15 bushel. First-class condition. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

SECOND HAND scales for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales for Sale" columns of *GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS* Consolidated.

ENGINES WANTED

WANTED Gas Power Unit to develop 40 h. p., to drive Hammermill. Wolfe Grain Company, Shipshewana, Ind.

ENGINE FOR SALE

A BARGAIN—15. h.p. International "Mogul" gasoline and kerosene engine for sale; in good running order; has been used only a few years. Tearing down old elevator, reason for selling. Write Farmers' Grain & Coal Co., Green Valley, Ill.

What have you?

FOR SALE
An Elevator
Machinery
Seeds

Do you want?

An Elevator
Machinery
Position
Partner
Seeds
Help

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED
CHICAGO, ILL.

readers who would like to know. Tell them thru a "For Sale & Want" Ad. Costs 25 cents per type line.

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Duplicating Contract Book, for the purchase of grain from farmers. Contains 100 originals printed on bond paper and perforated, and 100 duplicates on manila, with ruled spaces on the back for entering amounts delivered, numbered in duplicate. Check bound, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 10DC. Price \$1.15. Weight 1 lb.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 22I. Price \$3.00. Weight $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 11$, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 78. Price, \$1.55. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 552 numbered pages and index, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.75. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size $8\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00. Weight 3 Lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12×12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.50. Weight 3 lbs. Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.50. Weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.
Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

GRAIN TESTERS for sale, slightly used, \$7.50 each. Box 135, Holton, Kansas.

A BARGAIN—No. 1 Vita Cereal Mill in good condition for sale, or will trade for small two pair high roll. Address 66L4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

REAL BARGAINS

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SROUT, WALDRON & CO.
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

No. 2 Jay Bee Hammer Mill; 1 Ford Hammer Mill; Hughes Slow Speed Hammer Mill; 18" Motor Driven Monarch Mill; 20" and 24" Belt Driven Monarch Mills; 1 Dreadnaught Crusher; 1 Stover Combination Mill; Car Puller; Air Blast Car Loader; Humphrey Manlift; Corn Shellers; Corn Driers; Corn Crackers and Graders; Corn Meal Bolters; Corn Scourers; 1 Hess Drier; Hopper and Platform Scales; 1/2, 1 and 5 bu. Richardson Automatic Scales; 1/2 and 1 ton Vertical Batch Mixers; 1 S. Howes Horizontal 1 ton Mixer; Exact Weight Scales; 3 Magnetic Pulleys; 2 and 3 pr. High Feed Mills, all makes and sizes; 1 Standard Seed Cleaner No. 132; 1 Oat Clipper; all kinds of Grain Cleaners; 4 Water Wheels; French Buhr Mills; Clutches; Pulleys, all sizes; Elevators, all sizes; Elevator Belt and Cups all sizes, belt from 4" up to and including 36"; Belt Conveyors; Blowers, various sizes; 1 Oat Crusher; 25 h.p. Type Y Fairbanks Engine No's. 8-D, 7, 9, 47, 49 and 89 Clipper Cleaners; Complete Feed Mill and Elevator Outfits. We have every known machine for Feed Mill and Elvtr. We sell for less. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich

MACHINES FOR SALE

BARGAINS—Truck Dump, Truck and Loading Scales, Feed Mill Mixer and Sheller all O. K. Freeland Farm Supply, West Point, Ind.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN slightly used Papee Hammer Mill; Westinghouse 50 h.p. Motor and Texrope Drive. Miller Coal Co., Thorntown, Ind.

BATCH MIXERS. The best you can buy. Any desired capacity. Get our prices. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. **DIAMOND HULLER CO.** Winona, Minn.

A BARGAIN—Machinery, elevators, etc., from 75 bbl. sifter flour mill for sale. Look it over and make offer. First fair offer takes all or any part. If interested act quick. J. J. Batchelor, Sharpsville, Ind.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

Attrition Mills, 3 pair high Feed Mill, Driers, Bag-Closing Machines, Steel Elevator Legs complete with exception of belt for 24" belt, approximately 100' centers. 4 Steel elevator legs complete with belt 26 1/2' centers, 14x7 buckets. Many other machines. Write or wire your requirements. **STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY**, 1305 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

MACHINES FOR SALE

REAL BARGAINS—One 8 duct Hall Distributor and one 4 bushel Richardson Scale for sale. Western Engineering Co., 713 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Colo.

PULLEYS, Shafting and Hangers for sale. Let us quote you on any size you need. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, best on market. Wonderful value. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

AN OPPORTUNITY—One No. 2 McDaniel Wheat Washer for sale. Capacity 100 to 125 bushel per hour. Has only been slightly used, but are willing to make very low price. Wm. J. Taylor, Receiver, Chatterton & Son, Toledo, O.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—Small size Rosco Ajax Oat Huller. Tipton Mfg. Co., Box 66, Tipton, Ind.

WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills, Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

How Long Will the Fakers be Able to Sell Gold Bricks to the Farmers?



Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

- A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
- B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
- C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

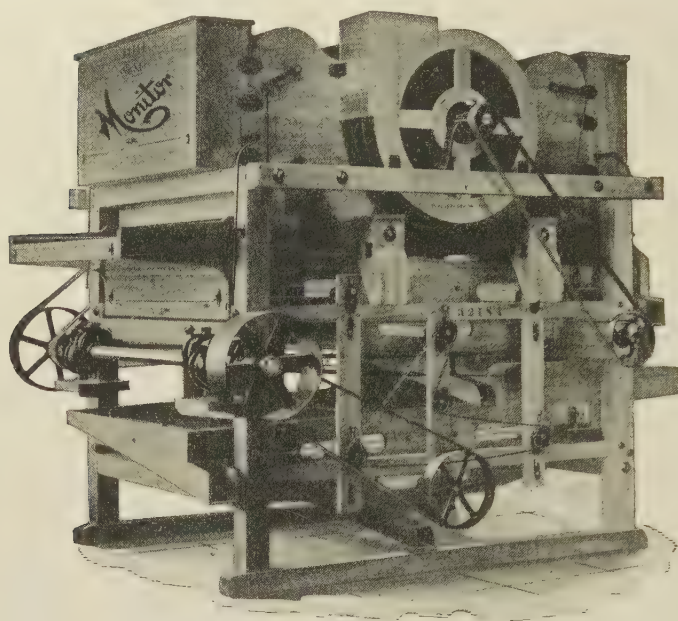
The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

- 411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.
- 411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.
- 411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

From the Kansas City Star.



Monitor LOCATION • new
FACTORY • modern
EQUIPMENT • complete } Prompt
 Deliveries a
 Speciality

Flaxseed Requires Some Cleaning

It is a mighty hard job and the ordinary cleaner does not do the work.

Lack of proper results led to the introduction of the MONITOR Style A Flaxseed Cleaner (later copied by others) but in spite of that fact, the MONITOR does work that others will not do. Go where you will, you will find the MONITOR Style A looked on as the leading flaxseed cleaner of today.

Therefore, if you need a Flaxseed Cleaner, be sure to know all about the MONITOR models before you buy. For cleaning at the elevator for shipping, we have the Style B which is doing very successful work in many houses cleaning the flaxseed for shipment.

The use of a MONITOR might save you a lot of grief. Investigate before you buy.

Huntley Manufacturing Co.

Department B

(Formerly at
 Silver Creek, N. Y.) BROCTON, NEW YORK

Our Representatives at Your Service

Chicago, Ill.

A. D. McPherson,
 411 Utilities Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

F. J. Murphy, 732 Board
 of Trade

Dayton, Ohio

W. B. Sutton,
 337 W. Hudson Ave.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Humphreys Mfg. Co.

High Point, N. C.

C. T. Burton,
 529 White Oak St.

Minneapolis, Minn.

A. F. Shuler,
 218 Iron Exchange

San Francisco, Calif.

John R. Gray, Inc.,
 723 Harrison Street

Vancouver

Will Hill, 414 Seymour St.

Philadelphia, Penna.

C. Wilkinson,
 4107 Chester Ave.

Rochester, N. Y.

B. L. Brooks, Powers Hotel

Canadian Plant

Tillsonburg, Ontario

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898
AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882
THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth. Member A. B. C.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JULY 8, 1931

IF YOU HAULED a load of 67 pound wheat to market and were offered 35c for it, What would you say about the Farm Board?

CHANGING FREIGHT RATES makes it imperative that all shippers study vigilantly the tariffs now in force and to go into force in the near future. Reductions and advances may bring profit or loss to the un-posted shipper.

POOL organizations are so very tender about regular dealers buying, not to say soliciting, the grain of pool members, that the action of the Central States Pool in advertising "We are in the market for pool and non-pool wheat in this territory" comes with poor grace.

EXCHANGES of St. Louis and Kansas City have made reductions in the commission rate on futures or cash grain in recognition of the lower prices at which grain is selling. This praiseworthy action could well be emulated by the railroad companies working for a reduction in excessive labor costs involved in transportation.

THE CARRY OVER of wheat into the new crop year is so large that Congressmen who voted for the Agricultural Marketing Act will weep and swear when the carrying charges are exposed to the scrutinizing inspection of the taxpayers.

A SHIPMENT of grain containing 600 lbs. of cinders by official inspection is a glaring example of foreign material. Fortunately for the buyer the arbitration committee penalized the shipper, and the decision should caution all to be careful in loading. Clean the car before loading.

AGITATORS OF VARIOUS farm organizations met in Chicago last week and declared war on everyone voicing any opposition to the Farm Board and the Agricultural Marketing Act, which has been their bread ticket now for nearly two years, and why shouldn't these racketeers shout for the continuance of their governmental pension?

SOUTHWESTERN ELEVATOR operators are reporting more applications for wheat storage than for years. All farmers who are in a position to hold their wheat are storing it either in the stack on the farm or in the elevator at the nearby station. They are more than disgusted with the lowest price paid for new crop wheat in 40 years.

IMPERTINENT POOL AGENTS who have been demanding the privilege of inspecting the books of spring wheat elevator operators have won the permanent disapproval of every elevator manager whom they sought to impose upon. Bluffing country elevator men into disclosing their private accounts can gain the pool managers no permanent advantage.

THE CHAIRMAN of the Farm Board claims that "the Board is not subject to interference from anybody," but Congress will, no doubt, demand a lot of reports and explanations as soon as it convenes. If the taxpayers ever learn exactly what has become of that so-called revolving fund, there will be a lot of wailing and gnashing of teeth that will make the candidates quiver.

SCALE RACKETEERS evidently none other than jack-of-all-trades out of a job, are attempting to impose their services upon many grain elevator operators by first inspecting their scales and throwing them out of balance then pretending to repair them, although they have no practical knowledge of the scale's construction, arrangement or operation. Elevator men have suffered from so many fakers during the last year, it would seem that all would refuse to do business with any but well established and well known firms, and then only when representatives have presented credentials proving their right to such representation. Scale manufacturers of standing and known reliability do send experienced scale men among the elevator operators. They are equipped with every facility for testing scales so there seems no excuse for any elevator owner accepting services of this character from the unknown representatives of non-existing scale companies.

WHEN YOU ARE looking for new and helpful ideas peruse our column devoted to "Patents Granted" as that department reflects the advanced thought of many progressive workers handling grain throughout the world.

WHAT WOULD YOU SUGGEST that the Farm Board do with its surplus stock of wheat? How can it be disposed of to the greatest benefit and advantage of the wheat growers? Your convictions in the matter will be appreciated.

BRAZIL'S dumping of 594,000 lbs. of coffee into the ocean is a wanton waste. If repeated this economic blunder may lead consumers to boycott coffee and more than defeat the purpose, just as the price boosting tactics of Canada and the United States laid low the price of wheat.

IF ANY of our readers ever believed in the economy or efficiency of marketing grain through pools, he should read carefully our brief excerpts from the report of the Williams Royal Commission as it shows clearly many things done by the Canadian Wheat Pool, which would not be likely to gain the support of any grain grower.

GRAIN BUYERS in drouth stricken districts need to exercise unusual caution lest they be induced to buy grain covered by a Government lien. The Department of Agriculture made many loans, not only on account of drouth, but on account of the seed and feed needs of farmers. Vigilant buyers will not be caught in this trap.

COLLAPSING ELEVATORS give positive proof that some elevator owners neglected to repair their foundations and to strengthen their super-structure before the new crop of heavy wheat started to congest their bins. It is but a repetition of the old story of the Foolish Virgins who went on the long journey without filling their lamps.

POOL members in Canada are successfully going into court to enjoin waste of their resources in propaganda. In this they are about two years in advance of members of U. S. Pool subsidiaries who have not yet awakened to the fact that pooling is costing them a mint of money. No pool member south of the boundary has gone into court to stop the Pool, each dissatisfied individual contenting himself with backsliding.

EVERY PERSON engaged in supplying transportation or marketing agricultural products will take advantage of every opportunity to support the new organization started in Chicago last week for the prime purpose of "Getting the Government out of private business." That is the slogan of the Federation of American Business Men whose first meeting is described in this number. The members of the grain trade particularly are most enthusiastic in supporting the aims and purposes of the organization, and business men generally are coming to recognize the futility of all governmental experiments in state socialism. That the organization will grow rapidly and receive the earnest support of all clear thinking men is certain.

DRAFT BOND INSURANCE is becoming more generally used each month. The volume of business two years ago was almost nil, but today, with some banks overloaded with frozen real-estate loans, the protective features of such insurance are most attractive. The margin of profit is slim, but should be widened to include protection from banking risks.

HOOVER'S MORATORIUM may be a step in the right direction. Commodity exchanges the world over immediately reflected a brilliant reaction. To become most effective such a step must obviously be accompanied by the repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act, a revision of the Hawley-Smoot tariff, the massacre of about a million taxing agencies and political pay-rollers.

ALL WINTER WHEAT sections seem to be blessed with the prospect of a large crop of good quality wheat, and it is to be hoped that all dealers will exercise vigilance in grading new crop purchases. The old practice of buying by kind invariably proved disastrous. Shippers must sell by grade, and unless they buy strictly by grade they are not likely to buy on a living margin.

CORN and wheat prices are badly out of line, and since an adjustment is inevitable in the course of time those who get on the wrong side of the market in these two cereals are certain to be punished severely. When December wheat sold at 57 cents in September, 1896, at Chicago, December corn sold at 21½ and cash corn at 19½ cents on Sept. 8. With wheat now selling at 55 cents what should corn be worth?

CRYING THE BLUES to your customers drives business to your more cheerful competitor, according to testimony offered at the recent Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n convention. Nobody likes to do business with an undertaker, so why act like one. Enthusiasm begets enthusiasm. Too large a proportion of our present so-called economic depression is chargeable to pessimism. Confidence and industry are means of keeping things humming.

THE LACK of magnetic separators has resulted in the destruction of so many Michigan feed mills that the feed mill operators of that state have become obsessed with a contagion and are all rapidly equipping their plants with this known protection. Not only does the magnetic separator remove all iron, but it prolongs the life of the grinding surfaces and materially reduces the cost of power, so that this protection more than pays for itself in a short time.

RAISING YOUR OWN bid is virtually an admission to the farmer offering grain for sale that you are not disposed to pay a fair price for grain offered you. The grain buyer who posts his price and stubbornly sticks to it at least proves to the would-be seller that he is convinced he can not afford to pay any more than his posted price, which generally is a fair price. Country elevator operators have invariably paid more for grain than it was worth.

TRAMP IRON not only rips the teeth from the corn sheller, but tears buckets from the leg belt and destroys the grinding surfaces of the feed mills, often doing damage amounting to several hundred dollars, whereas, it could be kept out of the elevator through the installation of grating above the dump and a separator ahead of the feed mill at small expense. Some elevator owners have installed shaker screens or riddles ahead of their mills to prevent foreign matter getting into their grinders, and generally it has proved a most profitable investment.

THE GROWING POPULARITY of farmer's bulletin boards in elevator driveways is attracting more and more farmers to the elevator, not only for the purpose of posting their sale bills and learning the markets, but for the additional purpose of scanning other information posted on the board. Every farmer is curious to know what his neighbors are offering for sale. The more popular the bulletin board, the greater the opportunity of the elevator owner to spread propaganda against the Farm Board and other racketeers preying upon his patrons.

GRAIN shippers are sympathetic with the railroads who are suffering from competition of motor trucks on the public highways. Grain shippers favor the rails with their business and do not use the trucks to the extent that the live stock shippers do. Grain shippers can do little to aid the rail carriers against the trucks, for the reason that truck regulation can extend only to common carriers and nearly all the truck traffic is by private or contract carriers not subject to regulation. The contract carrier on the highway is no more subject to regulation than the tramp steamer on the Great Lakes.

Anti-Friction Bearings Receive Merited Recognition

Friction bearings have finally received merited recognition from the mutual fire insurance companies specializing in grain elevators, and hereafter owners of grain elevators so fortunate as to have their boots and heads equipped with anti-friction bearings will be granted a credit on the rate for fire insurance so that the installation of this equipment will prove a profitable investment instead of an expense.

Of course, most elevator owners who install anti-friction bearings in their elevators hereafter will install them throughout because of the large saving in the power bill, as well as the small saving effected in the cost of fire insurance. The saving of oil and labor now necessary to keep old style plain bearings running safely has in the eyes of many adopters of this improvement fully compensated for the expense to which they have been put, but with the saving in power and the saving in cost of insurance added to the economy in oil and labor, a court injunction will be necessary to keep the progressive elevator owners from making this profitable improvement.

What Will the Farm Board Do?

Notwithstanding the Canadian Wheat Pool has been forced to abandon its ridiculous attempt to boost the price of the world's bread, the Federal Farm Board stubbornly persists in its clandestine attempts to dispose of the surplus wheat accumulated during its price pegging activities. Neither its own difficulties nor the appeals of the professional politicians has exerted sufficient influence upon the Board to induce it to make a clear-cut positive statement regarding its burial of the corpse. So long as its enormous stock of wheat is held in the public show window the grain will continue to exert a depressing influence on the world's wheat markets, to the great cost of all wheat producers now trying to dispose of their crop.

The bungling methods of the Grain Stabilization Corp., and its twin the Farmers National Grain Corp., have won the unanimous disapproval of all the farmers, but the racketeers still on the payroll persist in trying to place all the blame for their ridiculous blunders upon the grain trade. The recent purchase, at inflated prices, of many grain handling plants thruout the west with Government money is sure to involve the Farm Board in more embarrassing situations that will never be improved by confusing explanations.

How long the racketeers, who are now doing permanent injury to the cause of American wheat and cotton growers thru the extravagant and wasteful use of Government money, will be permitted to continue, is a pressing problem that must be met by our leading political parties soon. It is generally recognized by the more intelligent farmers that the racketeers have really done far more harm to the farmer's interests than they ever expected it were possible for the Government to do. Yet the proof is so convincing that even the dullards have begun to demand relief from the so-called professional relievers. The statements quoted in this number from Kansas shipping associations is but a fair expression of the convictions of all those in a position to recognize the true results of farm relief.

From the trying character of the puzzling problems created by the Farm Board's bull headed methods, it would seem that notwithstanding the act under which the Board was appointed is named and known as an Agricultural Marketing Act, the managers have seen fit to interfere with the marketing of agricultural products by piling up an enormous surplus, the cost of which is being swollen daily by heavy carrying charges. The wheat and cotton growers would be far better off if the Farm Board would dump its surplus of wheat and cotton on China or the North Pole, and thus relieve the market of the depressing influence of these large stocks. This would result in the immediate advance of the market prices of both cotton and wheat. Meddling with the marketing of these two crops by the farm agitators and the farm politicians has resulted in market slumps, which has cost both farmers and tax

payers an enormous charge and each day the meddlers are permitted to continue interfering with the economical and efficient marketing of the crops the expense will be further increased, to the producers by reduced market prices, and to the taxpayers by increased waste and inefficiency.

The Canadian Pool's Puzzling Dilemma

Canada's Wheat Pool, having been forced by its creditors to abandon its stubborn attempt to bull the price of wheat upon the world's consumers of white bread, is now confronted with another puzzling problem. It was easy to accumulate a large stock of choice milling wheat. The Pool also found it not difficult to swell its "Notes Payable" account at the banks because the prairie provinces had guaranteed the notes in order to prevent a complete collapse of the Wheat Pool's standing in the commercial world.

It is now estimated that the Pool still owes more than the net cash value of its grain elevators, and several reports have been circulated during the past week indicating that a receivership would be necessary in order to settle the Pool's indebtedness and insure the established grain handling facilities being used to the advantage of the wheat producers of the prairie provinces in marketing the 1931 crop.

The Pool promoters won the confidence of the wheat growers with a very bewitching story about "orderly marketing" and in order, or at least in hope of realizing enough money from the wheat received to enable the Pool to pay the promised price to Pool members. The sellers of wheat, at no less than 33 stations, were gouged to the tune of over \$2,000 per station. This additional extortion is fully explained in the report of the Royal Commission, quoted elsewhere in this number. Notwithstanding this extra exaction, obtained through under grading and under weighing, has the Pool been able to pay its members anywhere near as much for their wheat as was being paid non-members currently for the same grades in the open market. In fact the average prices paid by the Pool have ranged from 9c to 14c below the average price paid by dealers at the same stations.

Confronted with such convincing evidence of extortion, it seems doubtful that the Pool promoters will be able to hoodwink members into submitting to further exactions, so the Canadian Wheat Pool being without credit and without members willing to trust the management further, must abandon the business. The pooling scheme of the racketeers has been most profitable for them and most disastrous not only for the wheat growers, but for the commerce of the prairie provinces because the purchasing power of the wheat growers has been reduced each year from 10c to 15c a bushel on their crop, and this, too, without any benefits or advantages to the farmers, who only yesterday were disposed to favor compulsory pooling in the hope that all wheat growers of the prairie provinces would be shackled with the wasteful, extravagant and dishonest pool management.

Pool of Producers Subject to Tax

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., on June 17, 1931, decided in favor of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the suit brot by the South Carolina Produce Ass'n for an exemption from federal tax.

The only issue is whether petitioner is exempt from taxation for its fiscal years ended Sept. 30, 1923 and 1924, under the provisions of sections 231 (11) of the Revenue Acts of 1921 and 1924, which are identical, and which are as follows:

Sec. 231. The following organization shall be exempt from taxation under this title—

"(11) (Farmers," "fruit growers," or like ass'ns, organized and operated as sales agents for the purpose of marketing the products of members and turning back to them the proceeds of sales, less the necessary selling expenses, on the basis of the quantity of produce furnished by them; or organized and operated as purchasing agents for the purpose of purchasing supplies and equipment for the use of members and turning over such supplies and equipment to such members at actual cost, plus necessary expenses.

All of the provisions of article 522 of the Commissioner's Regulations 62, pertaining to the 1921 Act, are contained in article 522 of his Regulations 65 of the 1924 Act, which provides:

Art. 522. Co-operative ass'ns.—(a) Co-operative ass'ns, acting as sales agents for farmers, fruit growers, livestock growers, dairymen, etc., or engaged in the marketing of farm products, and turning back to the producers the proceeds of the sales of their products, less the necessary operating expenses, on the basis of the produce furnished by them, are exempt from income tax and shall not be required to file returns. Thus co-operative dairy companies which are engaged in collecting milk and disposing of it or the products thereof and distributing the proceeds, less necessary operating expenses, among the producers upon the basis of the quantity of milk or of butter fat in the milk furnished by such producers, are exempt from the tax. If the proceeds of the business are distributed in any other way than on such a proportionate basis, the ass'n does not meet the requirements of the statute and is not exempt. The accumulation and maintenance of a reasonable reserve for depreciation or possible losses or a reserve required by State statute or a reasonable sinking fund or surplus to provide for the erection of buildings and facilities required in business, or for the purchase and installation of machinery and equipment, or to retire indebtedness incurred for such purposes, will not destroy the exemption. A corporation organized to act as a sales agent for farmers, or to market co-operatively the products of the farm, and having a capital stock on which it pays a dividend not exceeding 8 per cent per annum or not exceeding the legal rate of interest, and in which the voting control is retained by the shareholders who are actual producers, will not for such reasons be denied exemption.

(b) Co-operative ass'ns organized and operated as purchasing agents for farmers, fruit growers, livestock growers, dairymen, etc., for the purpose of buying supplies and equipment for their use and turning over such supplies and equipment to them at actual cost, plus necessary operating expenses, are also exempt. The provisions of paragraph (a) relating to a reserve, sinking fund, or surplus, and to capital stock shall apply to ass'ns coming under this paragraph.

Judge Northcott of the Circuit Court, said: The Board of Tax Appeals found that the petitioner came within the provisions of the statute and regulations with respect to being a "farmer's ass'n organized and operated as a sales agent for the purpose of marketing the products of its members and, also purchasing supplies for the use of its members," but that it did not come within the provisions of the statute and regulations with respect to the distribution of its net receipts.

With this conclusion we agree. The statute clearly states that exempt organizations must be organized and operated for the purpose of turning over the proceeds of their sales to its members, less the necessary selling expenses. This the petitioner did not do, for it paid a 10 per cent dividend to its stockholders and reserved substantial sums for surplus and reserve.

While rules of statutory construction are

applied to solve doubts, they are not applied to create them, and where there is no ambiguity there is no need for either a liberal or strict construction. *Flannagan v. Provident Life and Accident Ins. Co. et al.*, 22 Fed. (2d) 136; *Ruggles v. Illinois*, 108 U. S. 526; *Hamilton v. Rathbone*, 175 U. S. 414.

Exemptions from taxation are not favored, and if any rule of interpretation were to be invoked, it would be the rule that the statute in question would be strictly construed as against petitioner.

There is no need to quote authority to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury cannot, by his regulations, alter or amend a revenue law (See *Morrill v. Jones*, 106 U. S. 466), but assuming, without deciding, that the regulation above set out does not amend the act, the petitioner cannot complain of the regulation, because it is clearly, if anything, more liberal than the act, which itself does not specifically authorize the creation of a surplus and a payment of dividends.

The petitioner does not come within the regulation because admittedly for the years in question its payment to its stockholders exceeded the rate fixed. Again assuming, without deciding, that the statute permitted the payment of any dividends or the creation of any surplus, certainly no greater rate of dividend would be permitted than that allowed by the regulation, and in no event has the petitioner brought himself within the class of those entitled to exemption for the years in question.

The decision of the Board of Tax Appeals is affirmed.

Pool Enjoined from Propaganda

W. A. Scott, a member of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, residing at Salvador, Sask., on June 20 was granted an injunction by the court of king's bench restraining the pool from "dissipating and depleting" the funds and assets belonging to its members, in conducting any propaganda designed to affect public opinion in favor of the 100 per cent compulsory pooling of crops.

The injunction will prevent the Pool from taking an appeal to the privy council against the decision by the court of appeal that the proposed compulsory pooling law was unconstitutional, said counsel for the Pool.

Justice Embury said "that the desire of the Pool directors to appeal the decision of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal that the Saskatchewan Grain Act 1931 was ultra vires of the Saskatchewan Legislature, was not a 'purpose which may be deemed expedient.' Because it was not one of these objects, the Pool could not spend the money of the company."

His Lordship also held that the making of an advance of \$10,000 to the farmers by paying this amount to the United Farmers of Canada for fees at the request of 22,000 members was improper and included in the injunction an order restraining the Pool directors from making any such further advances.

All points involved had been thoroly threshed out in four days of argument.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

C. & A. 37273 and C. & A. 17977, loaded with wheat, were in a bad wreck on the C. & A. on the morning of May 27 at Dwight, Ill., leaking badly.—R. A. McClelland.

C. G. W. 37150 passed thru Stronghurst, Ill., July 4 on the A., T. & S. F. leaking slowly at door post in A end of car on left side of car. Wheat was trickling out above door latch.—Wm. R. Butler.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

States Giving Preference to Shipper's Drafts?

Grain & Feed Journals: We note in your editorial page 749 of the Journal for June 24 you state "Drafts in the course of collection will enjoy preferred status against the credits of failed banks in Illinois, etc." We would be pleased to have a list of states as mentioned in this paragraph.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Grain & Feed Journals: We note in the Journal of June 24th Illinois has passed a law that drafts in course of collection are legalized as preferred claims in the event of bank failure. Will you kindly give us the names of the other states that have a similar law in making shippers drafts preferred claims on bank failures.—J. V. Metzger & Son, Wilmington, O.

Ans.: Claims on drafts sent for collection and remittance have been recognized as of a preferred character in case of failure of state banks in at least 30 different states. Below is a list of such states:

Arkansas	Minnesota	Ohio
Florida	Missouri	Oklahoma
Georgia	Montana	Oregon
Illinois	Nebraska	South Carolina
Indiana	Nevada	Utah
Iowa	New Jersey	Virginia
Kansas	New Mexico	Washington
Kentucky	New York	West Virginia
Louisiana	North Carolina	Wisconsin
Maryland	North Dakota	Wyoming
In the following states such claims have been denied preferred status:		
Alabama	Massachusetts	South Dakota
California	Michigan	Tennessee
Colorado	Mississippi	Texas
Idaho	Pennsylvania	

No ruling has been made on the question in the seven states following: Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. In Arizona the superintendent of the banking department personally feels that such claims should be preferred.

Is Rice Handled in Bulk?

Grain & Feed Journals: Why are not rice storage elevators for bulk storage used in the rice producing sections just as elevators are used in the grain territory?—M. H. Pitt.

Ans.: The custom has always been to handle rice in bags and the custom persists just as until recent years grain was always handled in bags on the Pacific Coast.

Bulk storage in large bins is actually the practice in the rice mills.

Rice is grown to a considerable extent only in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas and the rice growing area is thickly dotted with rice mills receiving the crop direct from the grower as threshed and delivered loose in the wagon box or sacked as the grower prefers.

The mills are four or five stories high and in the process of milling rice the product is elevated and re-elevated some ten times, depending on the arrangement of the machines. All this elevating is done by pneumatic suction, so it is a simple matter, the suction equipment being always available, to extend this to the rough rice delivered in bulk. The suction end of the piping is inserted into the loose rough rice and the load elevated to the top floor of the mill and stored in large bins in bulk for milling.

Very little of the rice received is again shipped out as rough rice in bulk. It is nearly all processed before shipment and the product shipped in packages for the grocer trade in packages from 100 pounds down to a few ounces. If anyone wanted a carload of rough rice in bulk the mills would be glad to supply it.

The hull on the rice is tough, difficult to remove and protects the kernel fully in the handling, whether by pneumatic suction or bucket and belt elevator leg.

The rice crop of the United States is only

41,000,000 bus., and in the state of largest production only 17,676,000 bus. Thus there is no heavy concentration of rice in storage at any one point. This contributed to the failure of the market for future trading in rice that was established at New Orleans several years ago, the stocks on hand being inadequate for deliveries on contracts.

Elevator for Ear Corn?

Grain & Feed Journals: We are contemplating the cutting in two of a long single corn-crib and moving it next to our grain elevator and making a double corn crib out of it. How could we make an elevator for ear corn? Could we use a belt with larger buckets attached than what we use for small grain? I figure on driving the elevator leg for ear corn from the shaft on our regular elevator leg.—H. W. Ross, Akron, Ia.

Ans.: The 6x11 bucket will not carry ear corn successfully. The best size is 7x14.

A hopper with throat fully 12 in. in diameter, and distributing spout 12 in. inside diameter should be used to carry ear corn satisfactorily.

Ear corn can be delivered to boot with a 45 degree pit if the openings are large enough both in the pit wall and the boot to allow the corn to pass thru without clogging or bridging over. The belt should be an inch wider than the buckets.

As the cupola of the elevator building is so much higher than the crib spouting will carry the corn to the crib.

Right to Transit?

Grain & Feed Journals: After talking to division freight agent of the C. B. & Q. Ry. at Quincy, Ill., who assured us that they would be more than willing to grant transit privileges at a point close to Quincy, Golden, Ill., on grain originating on their rails, the A. T. & S. F. and M. & St. L., we leased this elevator to take possession on July 1.

About June 10 this agent wrote us that the Chicago office had advised him that owing to decision of the I. C. C. they would not be able to act on this until the decision of the Western freight rates that were to go into effect on June 1, and as there was an injunction against the entering of these rates, the court having 60 days to decide.

They state the Railroad company will put the transit privileges on their tariffs there, as soon as decided.

The Railroad company states that they are forbidden by I. C. C. to make any new transits, etc., until the decision of this case. We wonder if 60 days' time means anything, or can they string it out 2 years if they wish?

—Davis Bros. & Potter, Peoria, Ill.

Ans.: With regard to transit at Golden, Ill., would say that if the "Q" is allowing transit at any other point on the Golden line Golden is entitled to it. The railroad company is in error in interpreting the injunction as preventing the granting of transit.

The court decision came earlier than expected and it is said the railroad presidents have decided to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States which does not meet until December, so that if the "Q's" interpretation is correct it may be more than two years before shipper gets transit, if then.

Perhaps the Santa Fe and M. & St. L. do not want to come in on it; but, even so the "Q" could grant transit on stuff for their own road. Find out if the "Q" is allowing transit at other points on the Golden line and use the fact as an argument for the immediate granting of the same privilege. The "Q" is not forbidden by the I. C. C. from making any new transits.

Keeping Water Out of Boot Pit

Grain & Feed Journals: The pit of our elevator is 12 feet below the surface of the ground, and as we are in shallow water territory it comes in and bothers us. We have tried to shut it out.

The pit itself where the elevator belt runs is lined with heavy sheet iron but this forces the water up around it and then down. It does not bother our dumping pit very much. We also thought of eliminating the deep pit by putting in a screw conveyor directly at bottom of dumping pit and into the elevator.—Grover Farmers, Inc., Earl Lynd Johnston, Secy-Treas., Grover, Colo.

Ans.: The water could be kept out by riveting a sheet iron extension on top of the present boot pan to a height above the water level. Even a concrete pit would not keep the water out if the wall of the pit did not rise above the water level.

The screw conveyor from dump to boot would operate successfully but it is better to utilize the investment already made in the deep boot pit by leaving the leg deep as it is and taking steps to keep out the water.

Politicians Pulling and Hauling on Wheat Price

Senator Capper, Vice Pres. Curtis and Senator Jas. E. Watson were in Washington July 6 to press their views on Pres. Hoover and Chairman Stone of the Farm Board as to what should be done in holding the Board's accumulation of wheat.

Curtis and Capper favor holding wheat off the market until it advances to 85 cents, Watson 92 cents and Senator Borah \$1.25.

Chairman Stone's reply to Curtis was put in writing and was read by Mr. Curtis after he emerged from the chairman's office, as follows:

We [the board] reiterate the statement made on July 1, in which we said the sales program will be conducted in such a fashion as not to depress the market. It is not the purpose of the corporation to make any immediate sales, even of this limited amount of 5,000,000 bushels per month, at those prices.

John M. Evans, representative from Montana, issued a statement with the indorsement of the Democratic National Com'te as follows:

Apparently the only persons in accord with the federal Farm Board's handling of its wheat holdings are the members of the Farm Board itself. They acquired 200 million or 300 million bushels of wheat—the actual amount is apparently a state secret, for they decline to reveal it. This was done after President Hoover had given a solemn assurance that the board would not engage in buying and selling and price fixing of products.

When it became evident that the board was in a jam thru violation of this pledge the President solemnly disclaimed all responsibility for the Farm Board, stating that it was a creation of Congress and therefore beyond his influence. It wasn't many days after this that the Farm Board indicated its purpose of selling its wheat, which aroused a deafening clamor from the western farmers, who visualized a smashing of the market for the 1931 crop if this course was followed. Thereupon President Hoover told the Board, over which he had disclaimed any authority, that he wanted a different program. The Board obliged with the announcement that instead of selling it all it would probably limit its dumping to 5,000,000 bus. a month.

It has been the administration contention that criticism of the beneficent body under whose manipulation wheat has reached the lowest level in modern history was limited to domestic partisanship by discrediting the board and seeking to smear President Hoover. Now the spearhead of Farm Board criticism is composed of Vice President Curtis, Senator Capper of Kansas, and Senator Watson of Indiana. Mr. Hoover's understudy announced that the Farm Board ought to issue a statement that its wheat holdings would not be sold under 85 cents a bushel.

Farmers Lose by Pool Operation of Elevators

The whole Pool structure in Canada was shaken to its foundations by the revelations in the report of the Williams Royal Commission appointed Mar. 20 by Premier Bracken of Manitoba to investigate the Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd.

Managers of Pool elevators shortweighted the farmers under pressure from the headquarters of the Pool by reiteration of instructions to "Give the grower no more than he had coming to him." Profits from the excessive overages so obtained were used to conceal the high cost of operating the houses.

Following is the finding of the Commission, in part:

Excessive Overages.—Discussing the second charge, the report says that evidence produced before the Commission showed that in many cases excessive overages, resulting from under-weighing, had been obtained at many pool elevators. Grain had been received and given a low grade. Later the outgoing shipments had been given a higher grade by government inspectors.

The only elevator agent examined was W. J. Turner from Cartwright, whose house from 1927 to 1930 made a remarkable showing. During the crop year 1927-28 Cartwright elevator showed a net overage of 2,012 bushels and grade gains showing a profit of \$4,435.

After hearing this evidence, the Commissioner reports.

"I think large overages and grade gains resulted from the reiteration of instructions to 'give the grower no more than he had coming to him,' and of the statement that all overages and grade gains went back to the grower in any event."

Grower Never Got Credit.—This statement, the Commissioner finds, is "entirely fallacious." A grower who delivers wheat which was graded as No. 2, and which was shipped out as No. 1, does not get his fair share when the resultant profits are distributed on a per bushel basis.

Elevator operators, because of the insistence of the doctrine that such profits were returnable to the growers had taken all possible deductions from grain as it was delivered.

Again, Pool directors were faced with disapproval of the directors of the elevator locals who were anxious to see their houses show a profit.

Desire to see that no extra assessments were necessary also influenced the board of directors. Mr. Burnell, on the witness stand, said that the management had not taken steps to curtail the great overages and under grades "because we were competing in one of the severest wars that anybody ever entered into with the trade."

Pool directors knew of and discussed the excessive overages and grade gains at meetings, the report reveals. It continues: "... no steps were taken to see that the recommendations of the Turgeon report and the requirements of the law were carried out."

Statements drawn by the auditors of the Pool Elevator Co., who also were auditors for the local associations, were sent to secretaries of local associations for distribution to members who attended the annual meetings of the locals.

"It is admitted," the report reads, "that these statements themselves have never shown to the members how much per bushel the expenses amounted to on their grain, or what they have contributed through overages and under-grading. It seems to me that members of local associations should have been given this information."

The charges substantiated in the Commissioner's report follow:

(1) Units of the most extensive system of country elevators ever built in western Canada have been foisted on farmers at many points throughout the province.

(2) Through the operation of the compulsory delivery contract members at a number of points have been taxed through excessive overages—gained by underweighing

—and undergrading of their grain to meet extravagantly high expenses.

(3) The financial statements supplied to the local elevator associations by the Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited never have shown clearly to the members just how much per bushel the expenses amounted to on their grain, and what they have contributed through overages and undergrading.

A supplementary charge, attached to charge No. 1, the commission sustained. It declared that the farmer-members of the co-operative were inveigled into forming elevator assn's by having "dangled before their eyes, hopes impossible of fulfillment, by high pressure propaganda on the part of a continuous stream of field men and directors, who gave them no peace until they had signed up for the elevator."

The whole method of operation of pool elevators differed from the line system. Educational and sign-up campaigns and local autonomy added to the operating cost. The report sums up:

"It appears to me, taking all the evidence into consideration, that if the farmer who is a member of a local elevator assn were not bound to put his grain through a local elevator, but could, if not satisfied with the grade offered him, go to a competing elevator, he would be more likely to get his proper grade, or the best grade possible, and that he would do better in weights."

Heavy Cost of Operating Pool Elevators

James R. Murray, in the hearings before the Royal Commission, exposed the pretence by which the Manitoba Pool Elevators hoodwinked farmers into joining the Pool and building costly elevators. Instead of Pool operation being economical it was wasteful and extravagant. The alleged profits were made not by legitimate handling but by excessive dockage and inaccurate weights.

Following are the operating expenses at many points where the Pool operated:

1929-30 Expenses.—At the 11 points, listed below the handling expenses ranged from 11 to over 17 cents per bushel:

Deloraine	17.89	Barnsley	12.02
Gladstone	15.80	Arden	11.30
La Riviere	15.51	Ninette	11.27
Birnie	14.54	Elphinstone	11.26
Eden	13.45	Somerset	11.20
McConnel	12.13		

At the 10 points following expenses ranged between 10 and 11 cents per bushel: Crystal City, Dufrost, Fallison, Graysville, Manitou, N. D. de Lourdes, Pipestone, Rathwell, Rounthwaite Sinclair.

At 15 points following expenses ranged between 9 and 10 cents per bushel: Belmont, Bield, Cardalo, Clearwater, Ebor, Elie, Erickson, Ipswich, Maleida, Killarney, Mentmore, Moline, Purves, Snowflake, Wood Bay.

Overages and grade gains for 1928-29 and 1929-30 were quoted.

At the following 33 points the combined overages and grade gains exceeded \$2,000.

Grandview	\$5,424.88	Lena	\$2,859.61
Purves	5,395.95	Pierson	2,769.89
Mather	5,019.62	Boisevain	2,756.53
Cartwright	4,823.98	Letellier	2,651.54
Morris	4,104.68	Regent	2,629.32
Thornhill	3,739.20	La Riviere	2,587.06
Reston	3,601.63	Dutton	2,445.72
Fortier	3,599.11	Basswood	2,428.19
Elm Creek	3,509.25	Solsgrih	2,465.19
Cypress		Rhodes	2,345.07
River	3,507.00	Graham	2,341.77
Roblin	3,460.48	Homewood	2,323.19
Arden	3,384.10	Kenville	2,199.26
Swan Lake	3,344.49	Snowflake	2,189.67
Kaleida	3,269.95	Waskada	2,163.10
Woodbay	3,239.53	Birtle	2,080.18
Jordan	3,125.13	Lenore	2,036.05

Pool managers had taken, in some instances, five times what they were legally entitled to in dockage.

The Farm Board's Sales Program

Jas. C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, on July 1, in response to demands of wheat growers and dealers, and after consultation with President Hoover issued the following statement:

"The Board wishes to urge that the only final solution of the wheat growers' difficulty is a sharp reduction in the forthcoming wheat plantings. The situation today would have been clear and prices at much higher levels had the recommendation of a year ago been more generally followed. It is, therefore, most desirable that organized action should now be taken among the farmers, with the co-operation of the State agricultural authorities, to reduce the acreage of winter wheat planting. Without such reduction there is little hope of any long term continued profitable wheat production in the United States in competition with new wheat countries abroad. With such action there would be an immediate reflection in increased prices of this year's crop.

"It would greatly benefit agriculture if a systematic beginning be made to liquidate these holdings and remove their overhang from the market. The improved situation abroad and co-operation in reducing production make this possible.

"Since March 23 wheat stabilization purchases have been completed and the Grain Stabilization Corporation now holds, as actual wheat in storage, unhedged, a large portion of the entire domestic carryover, bought to protect American farmers, and the new crop is moving in volume. Taking all these factors into account the Board is now prepared to announce its plan and recommendations which will be followed until July 1, 1932, in carrying out the policy of March 23.

"The Farm Board has been requested from numerous quarters to have the Stabilization Corporation announce specific prices below which the Corporation would not sell its stabilization holdings.

"The proposal that prices be fixed at which the Corporation would sell is not in the interest of the farmers. If a high price were fixed, then the stabilization holdings would never be disposed of, and would continue to overhang the future of American agriculture. If a reasonable price were fixed on today's outlook, such a declaration would tend to keep the price depressed to a point below such limits. It would distort the whole movement of wheat and congest storage by inducing excessive shipments whenever the price began to approach the figure set.

Sell 5,000,000 Per Month.—"The Grain Stabilization Corporation will limit its sales of wheat from July 1, 1931, to July 1, 1932, to a cumulative maximum of 5,000,000 bus. per month. This is approximately 7 per cent of the estimated bushelage of the 1931 crop. This limitation, however, shall not apply to sales to foreign governments or their agencies now being considered. Any sales for the purpose of clearing trade channels or for other efficient merchandising purposes will be promptly replaced by purchase of an equal quantity of wheat. Such transactions will not be considered as a part of the sales program.

"The sales program will be conducted in such a fashion as not to depress the movement in prices. It is not the purpose of the Corporation to make any immediate sales even of those limited amounts at the present range of prices. It is the view of the Board that taking into consideration the world situation, sales of such moderate amounts can be made without interference to the general market.

"The Board is convinced that this method will establish a free market, which any fixed price would interfere with, and will distinctly improve the situation by the knowledge that the present holdings will slowly be disposed of and thus systematically clearing up the position for the future. It must be understood that if the world production should be altered radically by which the whole surplus could be disposed of, it is in the interest of the farmer that this should be done, but no such policy will be undertaken without ample notice and until the farmers' representatives can be consulted."

The national coffee council at Rio Janeiro, June 8, destroyed 594,000 pounds of coffee by throwing it in the ocean seventeen miles from shore. This method has been approved as more satisfactory than burning it or dumping near the shore. The latter method has led to the coffee being retrieved by the poor

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Must Get Government Out of Business

Grain & Feed Journals: If the government does not get out of the grain business and let us alone we are going to have to apply for county aid pretty soon. This goes for a lot of farmers in my territory, too.—Agent Crete Mills, Axtell, Neb.

Wool Worth More With Government Out of the Game

Grain & Feed Journals: We are in accord with any movement to help get the government out of the grain, wool and milk business. We feel that the government has harmed us indirectly by harming the farmers in this community.

Wool would be worth at least 5 cents per pound more today to the grower with the government out of the game; and there is plenty of capital in this country to finance these products and crops without government interference.—J. Paul Donley, Ashland, O.

Have Courage But Play Fair; Take Equitable Margin

Grain & Feed Journals: The prospects for the handling of the harvest now about to start are most favorable. A good many feel that this year there appears to be an opportunity to make a little money, but one must be most conservative in their dealings.

There appears to be plenty of wheat for all to handle and there should be no scramble for it. There is no need to run up the price on your competitor, nor go over into his territory. Either will result in financial loss and cause a retaliatory action which likely will be felt by others in the trade for many miles in every direction. Shippers should buy conservatively, grade carefully, do not pay more for grain than it is actually worth, and buy on a margin which will assure you of a fair profit on your investment.

If you do truck grain in to the elevator, make an honest charge for such service.—Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, Ind., Sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

More Illinois Elevators Equipping to Grind Feed

Grain & Feed Journals: With reference to the tendency of the grain trade to engage in the handling of feeds, I should say that fully fifty per cent of all the grain dealers do handle feeds, in fact I would not be surprised if the percentage is somewhat greater.

Taking the northern half of the Illinois Grain belt it is my belief that between thirty and forty per cent have feed mills and do custom grinding. Of course the farther north you travel the greater the number of feed mills you encounter, but there are mills all over the State. In some sections the grinding is done by those engaged strictly in the feed business.

The feed business in Illinois insofar as it pertains to a side-line to the grain trade is steadily growing and it is my humble opinion that within ten years practically every elevator will not only be buying grain from the farmers, but selling feeds, seeds and coal, in fact practically all the elevators today are

handling coal and with the volume of grain shipping steadily becoming less it is mandatory upon the grain dealers to add sidelines and feeds work very nicely with his business.

—W. E. Culbertson, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Delavan, Ill.

Government Wheat Hanging Over the Market

Grain & Feed Journals: It seems quite obvious to us that the thing that is keeping the market from making its normal speculative response to bullish conditions is the holding of 200 million bushels or more of wheat in the hands of one agency under what might be termed a unified control. What is the psychology of a foreign buyer who knows, or thinks he knows from the utterances of this holding, that wheat may be bought in liberal quantities probably at a slight advance in prices and who, at the same time, feels that a change of mind or of policy might result in the pressing of large quantities on the market at any given period?

The question as to what constitutes pressure is one that lies wholly with the owner of this wheat. No definite assurance is given that it will not be sold at a lower price than the current one, nor is any assurance given that if prices advance five cents per bushel there will not be sales of very large quantities at any moment. The normal psychology of a buyer under these conditions is to sit back, adopt a waiting attitude and let the seller take the initiative. So much for the psychology of the consumer abroad which doubtless explains the fact that the Liverpool market is selling within a few cents of Chicago whereas, normally, a difference of 15 to 20 cents would not be exorbitant.

The Chairman of the Farm Board is quoted quite recently as having said that domestic prices should adjust to a world parity. No indication is given as to whether Liverpool should advance or our domestic price decline in order to accomplish this relationship, but it appears rather obvious from the recent action abroad that they have no intention of readjusting 15 cents upward so long as the current holding of Farm Board wheat exists.

To proceed to the attitude of the speculative buyer who would normally feel that crop conditions warrant a bullish attitude, it is reasonable to inquire what big speculator is going to take a chance of buying large quantities of wheat, knowing that the Farm Board may unload on him at any time and that there is a weight hanging over the market which could make his position untenable at the whim of one or two men. If the same load of wheat being carried by the trade in scattered hands, both the foreign cash buyer and the speculative buyer would be willing to take their chances that all holders would not simultaneously change their minds and decide to sell. The situation becomes quite different when such a block of wheat is in the hands of one holder. Accordingly, we think it safe to say that this situation is actually operating as a restraint on advancing prices and will continue to do so to the extreme detriment of the winter wheat farmer who is about to market a substantial crop of wheat.—Siebel C. Harris, Chicago, Ill.

Get Government Out of Business

Grain & Feed Journals: If my \$2 subscription will help you in your fight to get the Government out of the grain and feed business, you are welcome to it; however, you are going to have a h— of a time doing it. They are getting stronger all the time, and have about crowded us out here altogether. And the farmer is also a sufferer. Good luck to you.—William Sutherland, Interior Warehouse Co., Colfax, Wash.

A Call to Arms

Grain & Feed Journals: Grain and feed dealers have been urged time and again to see their Congressmen and U. S. Senators and "ask for support of an effort to repeal the Agricultural Marketing Act." To any one who thinks that this vicious law can be thus easily wiped out, it can safely be said that he has "another guess coming." More, not less, relief legislation is in prospect.

There are many men in the grain, feed and field seed trades who feel that the 1930 convention of the G. & F. D. Nat'l Ass'n failed to take advantage of a superb opportunity to declare for an open fight against the Marketing Act, and then to start it.

As a matter of fact, the officers and directors of the Association were called upon, in one of the resolutions adopted, "to exert their supreme efforts to mobilize the farming and every other business interest and bring all to a realization of the situation of utter demoralization and destruction which must result to the entire country from the continuance of such a government policy as that embodied in the Agricultural Marketing Act."

Public sentiment, once aroused, is all powerful in this democratic country, but public sentiment is not easily aroused. Attacking Gibraltar with pop guns would prove futile and a waste of energy.

Of course securing the repeal of the Act would be the best way out of the trouble, and while that, to the prejudiced mind, might seem comparatively easy, those who think that way are doomed to a rude awakening. Congress is not in the habit of abolishing bureaus and departments which it creates. This, of course, does not mean that such a thing is impossible, for Congress did abolish the Commerce Court. What it does mean is that the task is Herculean, and it can only be accomplished through the consolidated effort of the agricultural trades, working on a unified program under the direction of a small but thoroughly representative com'ite.

Apparently the idea of a court attack upon the validity of the Act, has been abandoned, temporarily, at least, for although one of the resolutions adopted last fall said the law was such a subversion of the Constitution as to justify an appeal to the courts, no such action has thus far been taken.

Either the law is constitutional or it is not and the Supreme Court of the U. S. must finally decide. This will not be done, however, until some case in which this specific question is raised, is appealed to it. The law has been in effect for 25 months, to the financial hurt of thousands of good business men, and it would seem that out of these, one might be picked that would bring the offending law before the courts.

Such a procedure would cost money and the innocent victim might be unable to finance the project. Getting all of the money that would be needed should be an easy matter, however, if contributors could be assured that there was at least a 50-50 chance that the case might be won.

Temporizing with this whole matter has dragged along until many of the rank and

file are either discouraged or they are disgusted and further delay simply means more ruin. It will be more than six months before Congress is again in session, but that is a mighty short time in which to choose the officers, mobilize the army and prepare the necessary ammunition. WHO IS GOING TO START IT?—E. C. Van Arsdell, Chicago.

Spend Less and Work

Grain & Feed Journals: I believe we have passed the low point on the depression and we will see better times by early fall and winter.

The grain dealer and farmer can look forward to a good business this winter because low prices will necessitate the selling and it is a grain dealer's business to find a market for this surplus. We will all have to spend less and work and work and work. Then hen that scratches all the time has her brood fed at nightfall. We want the Government out of the business.—H. G. Pollock, Middle Point, O.

What of the Grain Dealer's Future?

Grain & Feed Journals: You will not again be induced by a deceptive gesture of the farm board to buy wheat on the basis of a pegged price and then be deliberately stabbed in the back as you were in the fall of 1929. The farmers' elevators will not again be subjected to the coercive measures, through which they were expected to surrender control of their property to the big bosses.

Legge, the despot; McKelvie, the politician: Their passing marks the end of that reign of absolutism. And what a fall, My Countrymen! There never was a government agency so universally execrated for its false prophecies and expensive blunders.

The regular grain dealer can take courage and gird himself for business on the usual competitive basis on the 1931 crop. The subsidized agencies of the Farm Board will give him keen competition but he can hold his own if he will lessen the strife with his fellows.—J. W. Campbell, Secy. Nebr. Grain Dealers Ass'n, Omaha.

Farmers Would Repudiate Relief Act

Grain & Feed Journals: It should be apparent to every thinking person in America that the government entry into commodity markets has been most disastrous to those who depend upon agriculture for a livelihood. Its very viciousness doomed it to failure. Socialistic in conception it is class legislation and affords excellent opportunities for graft.

Thousands of industrious honest farmers possess enough pride and self-reliance not to desire to be singled out for governmental coddling at the expense of their fellow citizens.

The farm machinery manufacturers who built up enormous fortunes in America stabbed the American farmer in the back by dumping machinery in foreign countries at any price. The result was overproduction.

If a vote was taken there is no doubt the farmers themselves would repudiate the farm relief measure and be glad of the opportunity. The real American farmers have had a white elephant thrust on them without asking for it. It was all gotten up by a few racketeers and cheap politicians.—Castro County Grain Co., Clarence Byrnes, Dimmitt, Tex.

G. C. Johnstone of Bloomington, Ill., pres. of the subsidiary Illinois Grain Corporation, has been chosen a director of the Farmers National Grain Corporation to succeed Robt. A. Cowles, who resigned. Evidently only men who will do as bid by the farm organization racketeers are wanted.

Future Trading Effect on Prices

The Royal Commission on Trading in Grain Futures appointed by the government of the Dominion of Canada conducted a most exhaustive investigation in several cities of Canada and the United States and heard expert and non-expert testimony from wheat growers and dealers, and studied the findings of prior commissions. The condensed statements of fact and argument cover 90 pages in a pamphlet issued by the government.

The Commission summarizes its conclusions as follows:

(a) In Normal Times

(1) There is no effect upon the long period major trends of price, which must find their position relative to the price of other commodities in the long run.

(2) The effect is certainly, and materially, to lessen major fluctuations in price extending from year to year and quarter to quarter, and by this greater relative steadiness to make the producer's position more stable and secure.

(3) The effect of the system, with the features it involves in practical working, is probably, and more especially at times of active natural or inevitable changes of price, to increase the minor short-period oscillations round about the stabler fluctuations referred to in (2). It is probable that a certain degree of increased daily and hourly sensitiveness and oscillation is economically essential to bring about the effect under (2), but the extent of additional oscillation that is usually present through futures trading is in excess of that necessary for this purpose.

(4) The removal of the less essential oscillatory features referred to under (3) may well be desirable, but any disadvantages attaching to them are not so important in their range or effect as to offset the advantages of (2) above, and it is not, therefore, economically desirable to risk depriving the producer of the advantages under (2) by abolishing or jeopardizing the system on account of the less satisfactory features.

(5) The increase in the oscillations under (3) due to the futures system, is not wholly to the disadvantage of the farmer himself. For some of the losses are carried by outside gamblers who lose money in such a manner as to benefit the producers' price, while some of the losses are borne by the farmer himself acting outside his functions as a producer, and can be avoided by him if he refrains from gambling or even speculation.

(6) It is only in the field of non-functional or unessential oscillations that attempts at prevention by regulation or restriction or even public opinion can work without economic reactions. We know of no way in practice of distinguishing accurately by a set rule or principle between economically essential and non-essential oscillations, between the usefully functional or the wantonly non-functional. In any case, the exact touch that would be requisite is special to particular areas and particular times and as such is outside our terms of reference.

(7) The existence of these minor short range changes or oscillations is more clearly discernible by the producers generally than the other fluctuations referred to under (2), and they occupy a position of disproportionate importance in public psychology. They give rise to the suggestion of the possible existence of abuses or defects to an extent which is greater than any tangible evidence of such factors.

It may be possible to modify the extent and persistence of the resultant psychological attitude towards the system by definite action carefully directed to that end (vide pp. 60-62).

(8) Apart from fluctuations, the effect is, less certainly, but with a high degree of probability, to increase the average price received in the long run by the producer, to an indeterminate but appreciable extent.

(9) The foregoing conclusions refer to the system of futures in Winnipeg, as part of the general world system. If we had a state of affairs in existence in which all non-Canadian wheat was dealt with under a futures market while Canadian wheat was being marketed under conditions in which all the risks of fluctuations were being taken by the several parties holding the grain in its progress from producer to consumer, it would, in our judgment, mean a differential disadvantage for Canadian wheat in the world market which would definitely fall upon the producer in a lower price. This difference in price, due to the isolation of Canada in a general world system, would be greater than the margin of advantage

in price given to the producer by the futures system for the world as a whole, referred to in (8). Moreover, this lower price would also be subject to slightly larger periodical fluctuations, although possibly the day-to-day short-period oscillations would be less.

(b) In Abnormal Times

(For Example, Periods of Inflation or Deflation due to large scale changes in the general world price levels)

(10) No system of trading in futures can possibly prevent wheat prices finding their position relative to other prices on all long period large scale world changes. The futures trading system may, if left to itself, round off the severity of sharp turning points at the top and bottom of the long period swings if those turning points occur with marked clearness in a short space of time, but in practice it is unlikely that at those turning points the system will be left to itself. At the turning points (e.g., the booms of 1920-29), it is fairly certain that bull movements of a highly speculative character on cash wheat will be in operation. At the lower point it is fairly certain that desperate efforts will be in course of being made by means of controls, pools, restriction schemes, etc., to obviate the inevitable holding prices behind the inexorable general trend, with a possible ultimate collapse that will take prices below that bottom point which an undisturbed futures system would have made possible.

(11) In abnormal times conditions exist for working this system of futures and, indeed, any rival systems of handling grain, on unusual lines, and no inferences drawn from the practical observation of the behavior of prices and of markets at such times have any necessary validity as indications of the economic value of futures in normal times. It is at such times that some features of the futures system may be most open to criticism, and it is at such times that the disposition to criticize will be most excited, but it is precisely at such times that fair tests of the normal working of the futures system can least satisfactorily be made.

(12) No quantitative statement of the several effects above referred to in general terms can safely be laid down. They are not statistically determinable, and, in any case, would not be constant at all points. But these limitations of exact statement do not, in any way, weaken our conclusions that such differences due to futures actually exist.

Final Summary.—All the foregoing may seem very involved and elaborate to the man in the street who likes a plain "yes" or "no" to what seems to him a plain question.

Unfortunately, however, no short statement on an economic matter is ever strictly and absolutely true, and this very natural desire for a plain answer can only be met by statements which are true generally, but leave room for times and cases where qualification is essential.

However, in brief, our answer to the question submitted is that in addition to the benefits reflected to the producer in furnishing a system of insurance for the handling of his grain, and in providing an ever-ready and convenient means for marketing the same, futures trading, even with its disadvantages of numerous minor price fluctuations, is of distinct benefit to the producer in the price which he receives.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

July 17. Michigan Grain, Feed & Hay Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Durant, Flint, Mich.

July 22-23.—New York State Hay and Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Buffalo, N. Y.

July 23-24. National Hay Ass'n at Buffalo, N. Y.

Oct. 11. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12-14. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Rice Hotel, Houston, Tex.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Defiance, Ia., June 30.—Corn is doing fine, oats are doing well, but it is very hot and dry.—G. E. Ruffcorn.

Capron, Okla., June 20.—I bot three loads today of the new crop wheat; quality fine; yield good. Wish you could do something to get us better prices.—Clay Howard.

Lawton, Okla., July 3.—This part of Oklahoma has a very fine crop of wheat, in fact, the best crop that has ever been raised here. So far all wheat has tested 60 lbs. to the bu. some has tested as high as 65 lbs. It is fine milling stock.—Oklahoma Grain Co., by F. E. Humphrey, mgr.

Washington, D. C., July 3.—Orchard grass seed production is estimated by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics to be about 285,000 bushels, compared with 205,000 last year and 250,000 bushels two years ago. Marked increases in production took place in Kentucky and Missouri. On the other hand, production decreased in Virginia.

Winnipeg, Man., June 29.—The estimated acreage under crop, season of 1931, for the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, compared with the acreage for 1930, was as follows: Wheat, 23,989,900 acres, against 21,941,000 in 1930; oats, 8,580,400 acres, against 8,720,800; barley, 3,426,800 acres, against 2,957,800; rye, 611,600 acres, against 546,100; flax, 483,300 acres, against 488,200.—Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, J. G. Fraser, mgr.

Bicknell, Ind., June 27.—Will be threshing next week. Wheat looks fine, well filled, but is very difficult to cut because of the recent rain and wind blowing so much of it down. Think the farmers will feed their wheat very extensively; corn is scarce, and they are very much disappointed at the prospective price of this wheat. Corn looks fairly well, will take frequent rains during the summer to mature a good crop. We have no subsoil moisture to fall back on.—O. L. Barr Grain Co.

Springfield, Ill., July 1.—It was the warmest June week on record in the state. Moderate showers occurred over spotted areas early in the week. Corn generally made excellent progress; it is now beginning to show need of rain in a few areas. Much has been laid by. The excessive heat ripened small grains too rapidly and delayed the wheat harvest; it is reported that oats in particular is being adversely affected. Many horses dropped dead in the fields.—W. F. Feldwish, meteorologist, temporarily in charge, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Chicago, Ill., July 3.—Winter wheat condition is 89.1, compared with 84.3 a month ago, indicating a production of 711,603,000 bus. Spring wheat is 63.3% of normal, forecasting a production of 190,000,000 bus. Oats condition is 80.3%. This suggests a production of 1,366,000,000. The indicated barley condition is 74.7, compared with a ten-year average of 81.5. Production is forecast at 285,000,000 bu. The rye crop for grain is estimated at 42,365,000 bus. Corn acreage is estimated to have been increased 5.2% over last year, to 106,072,000. A condition of 82.2 compares with an average of 80.8 and suggests a yield of 27.8 bus.—R. O. Cromwell, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 1.—Intensely hot weather with much sunshine prevailed during most of the week, with daytime temperatures averaging 96 to 100 deg. Weather conditions hastened ripening of wheat, and cutting has begun northward to Wabash County. Practically all wheat is in shock in the extreme south, and the remainder in that section is dead ripe. The crop generally is in excellent condition and very heavy. Corn made good to excellent progress generally, and second and third cultivation is reported from all sections. Many fields are up to 30 inches in height, but some are irregular be-

cause of replanting due to cutworms. The weather was too hot for best progress of oats. Condition is fair to good, as a rule, but much is short. Ripening has begun in the south and heading is reported to the northern boundary.—J. H. Armington, senior meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Middle Point, O., June 26.—I have traveled between 1500 to 2000 miles thru the corn belt of Indiana and Ohio and wheat, rye, barley and oats show the best growth and stand I ever saw and the corn over this territory is fully fifteen to twenty days ahead of the average year. Many fields are waist high, excellent color and almost free of weeds, have been cultivated two or three times. The ground is mellow and during the cold weather after planting the corn seemed to form excellent roots and now since the warm weather it has grown rapidly. The old slogan "knee high by Fourth of July" makes a good crop could be looked to for almost every field. Farmers are making hay under favorable conditions, about a three-fourths crop. 30% clover, 50% mixed with 20% timothy. The crops are farther advanced in the territory along the Ohio River from Huntington, W. Va., to Wheeling than in Northwestern Ohio.—H. G. Pollock.

Total Wheat 884,000,000 Bus.

Chicago, Ill., July 2.—A winter wheat crop of exceptionally high yield and high quality is being harvested under favorable circumstances. The condition is 85.0% of normal, compared with a ten year average of 75.8; and the indicated yield per acre, 17.0 bus., has been exceeded only once (namely by 19.0 bus. in 1914), in the 65 years that records have been kept. The total production forecast 682,000,000 bus., compares with 604,000,000 last year and 547,000,000, the average for the preceding five years.

Unfavorable weather has prevailed all season over a large portion of the spring wheat area, and prospects are near the poorest on record. Our average for the spring wheat belt is 67.1 which compares with a ten year average of 80.5. The indicated yield per acre is 10.9 bus. Total production forecast is 202,000,000 bus. A month ago our forecast was 214,000,000 bus. Production last year was 247,000,000 and the average of the preceding five years 283,000,000 bus. The acreage is estimated 10.2% less than last year.

Rye.—Indications are for a rye crop of about 43,300,000, which compares with 50,234,000 produced last year and 46,129,000 the average for the preceding five years.

Wheat Carryover.—Stock of old wheat on farms is about 31 million bus. against 47

million a year ago. Stocks in country mills and elevators are estimated 34 million against 54 million last year.

The condition of corn is moderately above average, i.e., 84.1 against a ten year average of 80.8. The acreage is large, about 106,029,000 against 100,829,000 last year, an increase of nearly 5.2%. The quantity forecast is 3,039,025,000 bus. which compares with 2,081,048,000 produced last year, and 2,761,062,000 the average for the preceding five years.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Weather More Favorable to Northwest Crops

Minneapolis, Minn., July 1.—Weather conditions in the northwest during the past two weeks have been generally favorable to the growing crops. Moderate to heavy rains are reported in all the territory with the exception of northwestern North Dakota and eastern Montana. Temperatures, however, are exceedingly high, and all small grain crops are being forced to maturity.

Winter wheat in the southern districts is beginning to ripen, and early wheat and small grains are in the head. Corn has made very rapid growth and shows prospects of an excellent crop.

In the northern half of South Dakota and all of North Dakota with the exception of the northwestern part of the state, some fields of wheat look exceptionally good, while others are thin on the ground and quite weedy. Some districts show promise of very good yields, while the grain in others is very poor. Small grains are in the joint, and some early fields of wheat have begun to head.

Northwestern North Dakota and eastern Montana do not show much improvement over conditions two weeks ago.

Central Montana has had good rains the past few days and the crops show some improvement. There are some local dry spots, however, where small grains have been damaged beyond recovery. Good rains have fallen in the Judith Basin, and reports indicate a decided improvement in the condition of winter wheat.

The flax crop over the entire territory is very spotted and in all stages of development. In the dry sections, seed failed to germinate except in the low places and the fields are quite weedy. In other districts, where conditions were more favorable, the stand is very good. In the southern territory early flax is now in bloom.

Winter rye at some points is making fair recovery, but generally speaking anything like an average crop is not anticipated. The stand is thin on the ground and all rye is heading out short. In the southern districts rye is beginning to ripen.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by T. P. Heffelfinger.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for September delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	Wheat									
	June 24	June 25	June 26	June 27	June 29	June 30	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 6
Chicago	59½	58¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	56
*Winnipeg	64½	63¾	64½	64½	65½	64½	64½	64½	63½	62½
*Liverpool	64	64½	63¾	64¾	65½	64½	63¾	63¾	64	62½
Kansas City	53¾	52¾	53¾	52¾	52½	52½	50¾	50¾	49¾	48¾
Minneapolis	61½	60¾	61¾	61¾	62½	62¾	61¾	61¾	60¾	58¾
Duluth, durum	55½	55	55	55¾	55½	55¾	53¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Omaha	51¾	50¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	48¾
St. Louis	56¾	55¾	56¾	56¾	57	57½	54¾	54¾	54¾	53¾
Milwaukee	59¾	58¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	57¾	57¾	57	56
	Corn									
	June 24	June 25	June 26	June 27	June 29	June 30	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 6
Chicago	57	56¾	58½	59½	60¼	60	56¾	56¼	55½	54¾
Kansas City	53½	53	54¾	55½	56½	55½	52½	52½	51½	50¾
Minneapolis	51½	51½	54½	56	56¼	55¾	52¾	52¼	51¾	50¾
Omaha	50½	49¾	51½	52½	53¼	53	49¾	49¾	48½	48
St. Louis	56¼	56¼	57¾	59	60¼	59¾	56	56	55¼	54¾
Milwaukee	57	56¾	58½	59½	60¼	60	56¾	56¼	55½	55
	Oats									
	June 24	June 25	June 26	June 27	June 29	June 30	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 6
Chicago	27½	27¾	28¾	29¾	31	31¼	28¾	28¾	28¾	27¾
*Winnipeg	32	31¾	32¾	32¾	33¾	32¾	32¾	33	32¾	31¾
Minneapolis	24½	25	26	26½	28½	28½	25½	25½	25¾	24¾
Milwaukee	27¾	27¾	28¾	29¾	31	31¼	28¾	28¾	28¾	27¾
	Rye									
	June 24	June 25	June 26	June 27	June 29	June 30	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 6
Chicago	40½	39¾	40½	40½	41	40	38¾	39	39	38¾
Minneapolis	38	37¾	38¼	38¼	38¾	38¼	37	37¾	37¾	36¾
*Winnipeg	39¾	38½	38¼	39¼	39¼	38¾	38¾	38¾	38	37¼
Duluth	38	37¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	37	37¾	36¾	36¾
	Barley									
	June 24	June 25	June 26	June 27	June 29	June 30	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 6
Minneapolis	35½	35½	35	35½	35½	35¼	34¾	35½	35¼	34¾
*Winnipeg	35¼	35	35½	35¾	36	35¾	35¾	35½	35½	34¾

*October.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Baltimore, Md., July 1.—Wheat exports from Baltimore for the first six months of the calendar year aggregated 6,658,098 bu., compared with 3,975,227 bu. in the corresponding period of 1930.—R. C. N.

Leonardville, Kan., July 2.—Our farmers will feed just as much of their wheat as possible at present prices. We do not expect to have more than 10 cars to ship during the present harvest season.—P. W. Blair, Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Baltimore, Md., July 1.—A carload of new Maryland wheat, grown in Harford County, the first arrival of the 1931 crop, was received on July 1 by Maynadier & Johnston, Inc. The wheat graded No. 4 red winter, smutty, on account of moisture.—R. C. N.

Valley Center, Kan., June 24.—One of the first two cars of new wheat to be offered on the Wichita Board of Trade was shipped from here yesterday and placed at auction by the receiver. It graded No. 1 hard, 11½% protein, and tested 60.8 lbs. per bu.—Carl Jones, Valley Center Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.

Baltimore, Md., July 1.—The first new wheat of the season in the Baltimore market arrived June 29 from Northumberland County, Va., consigned to Stevens Bros., and bot by E. Steen & Bro., at 83 cents per bu., delivered. The wheat was of good quality, weighing 57 lbs. to the measured bu. Last year first new wheat arrived June 24.—R. C. N.

Lawton, Okla., July 3.—About 75% of the wheat and oats of this section is going into the bin and think this statement will be good for the entire state of Oklahoma. Cherokee, in extreme northern part of state, up to a short time ago had received 250,000 bus. of wheat; only 37,000 bus. sold, balance went into storage. If this holding movement continues in other states, no doubt it will be a strong factor in the market later on.—Oklahoma Grain Co., by F. E. Humphrey, mgr.

Winnipeg, Man., June 25.—The wheat situation in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, to date, is as follows: Total wheat inspected to date, 259,967,000 bus.; in store at country elevators, 37,800,000 bus.; in transit not inspected, 6,000,000 bus.; allowance for seed, feed and country mills, 55,000,000 bus.; estimated by elevator agents in farmers' hands to market, 21,500,000 bus.; total, 380,267,000 bus.—J. G. Fraser, mgr., Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Kansas City, Mo., June 27.—The writer has just returned from a short trip in North Kansas and South Central Nebraska, and finds the harvest in that territory about one week earlier than usual, as the result of recent hot spell, but there seemed to be an indifference upon the part of the farmers to take much interest in the present prices of grain. Dealers and farmers interviewed indicated that there will not be the usual free movement, which has prevailed in recent years at the much higher prices prevailing previous to this year. While we realize, of course, that some grain will move from the machines, and there are lots of people who have obligations that they have promised to take care of, yet after this first movement is over, and the wheat gets either into the stacks or bins, we are inclined to think the movement will be slow, and much more "orderly marketed."—Shannon Grain Co.

Board of Trade Replies to Farm Board Chairman

Regarding the statement by Jas. C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, that since the Board was holding all but 5,000,000 bus. a month off the market the grain trade had an opportunity to put up the price of wheat, Pres. Jas. C. Murray of the Chicago Board of Trade, declared that the entire public and not the grain dealers alone make the price of wheat. He said:

The grain trade could not, of itself, undertake to advance prices. Prices must follow the dictate of supply and demand.

The only development that the board of trade could hope for is a clear and definite statement by the Farm Board as to its wheat accumulations would be to increase public interest in the prices of grain to an extent that would result in the public investor being put in the position of carrying the crop that is now being harvested.

It has been hoped that such a situation

might develop that the Farm Board's statement to the country would give such assurances that the public might know definitely just what may be expected as to the marketing of the excess supply of wheat which the Farm Board has accumulated. This would be of constructive help to the farmers who now are faced with the problem of marketing their new crops.

The Chicago Board of Trade will continue as in the past to be helpful in any way consistent with sound business principles in disposing of the surplus which the Farm Board has accumulated.

Southwest Markets Receiving Best Wheat in Years

T. B. Armstrong, first assistant inspector of the Kansas State Grain Inspection Dept., is very enthusiastic over the fine quality of the new crop wheat received last week. He says:

"The first heavy movement of 1931 wheat was Sunday, June 28. This is the sixth day of the harvest rush and is the heaviest movement this early for a number of years. The receipts since June 28th, including July 3rd, on the Kansas City market was 4,591 cars, as against 1,751 cars during the same period last year. Out of the 4,591 cars arriving at this market this week, our department has graded 3,729 cars.

"These early receipts indicate that Kansas and the Southwest territory have produced the highest quality crop we have had in years. The heaviest test weight wheat, which has arrived at this market this week, has been 65 lbs., although it is reported that some wheat in the country has been running considerable heavier than that. I am inclined to doubt very much the claims that a great deal of wheat is running from 66 lbs. to 67 lbs. as never in my experience have I seen wheat of this heavy test weight. However, there is no doubt that we have a very heavy test weight crop, as our average test weight for the first 4,000 cars has been 62.8 lbs. to the bushel.

"The receipts at our interior markets have also been unusually heavy, especially at Hutchinson. During the first six-day movement, Salina has had 695 cars, Wichita 1,864 cars, and Hutchinson 3,945 cars. While we have not tabulated the smutty wheat, or wheat grading down on rye mixtures, I believe that the percentage of both of these factors is the smallest it has been for several years. The moisture is very low, some of the wheat containing only 9% and very little of it running over 12½%.

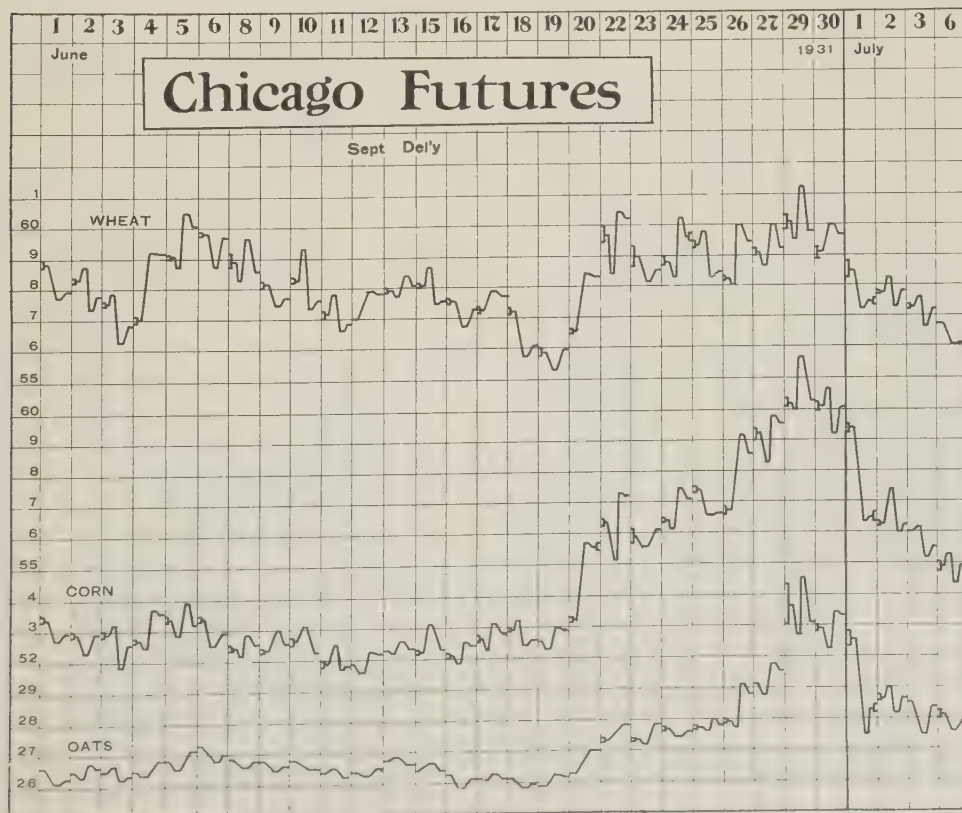
"This early movement indicates that the protein this year is unusually low. Our average on the first 3,000 cars run being only 11.46. The average on the protein for the entire fiscal year last year was 12.46 and during the preceding year 12.27.

"On account of the high average protein last year, premiums had almost disappeared, but since the trade has found that the protein is running so low on the early movement of this year's crop, protein premiums have increased very rapidly.

"On today's market ordinary No. 1 wheat, low protein, is selling for 2c under the September option, 12% is selling for 1c under, while 12.25% to 12.40% is selling for 2c over. The higher proteins are in very great demand—13% protein being worth 6c over the September option and 14%, 8.5c over.

"One of the surprising things to me is the unusually heavy movement as well posted grain men were of the opinion, even as late as last week, that farmers would only sell a part of their crop and would hold all they could possibly store.

"Hutchinson today received 968 cars, the heaviest receipts for any single day, and indications are that next week will break all records at all of our markets."



Grain Trade Launches Anti-Bureaucracy Federation

The grain trade of Chicago launched the Federation of American Business Men on June 25th to fight socialistic encroachments into private business on the part of the bureaucrats. Other lines of business have expressed interest and intention of whole-hearted support. The mode of attack will be united force in a well-directed whip-hand aimed at federal politicians.

J. J. COUGHLIN called the meeting to order and outlined the purposes, plan of attack, support given to date and accomplishments. It was cited that there are hundreds of organizations formed to fight governmental encroachments into private business, to curb socialistic tendencies on the part of our government, etc., but that not a single one of them, including the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, has done any more than pass a lot of resolutions and then forget them. This body will fight every step of the path leading to the recapture of personal and business liberty and will go to any lengths to accomplish its goal.

The com'te presenting this program is an outgrowth of the Market Analysts Club, which com'te was appointed at one of the last meetings of that group. Men in every line of industry are represented on it, coming from Denver to New York City to help organize the fight. "Americanism For America" is the war-cry, to which standard virtually everyone will rally.

It was pointed out that tax-consuming bureaus, consume 17% of our national income. Taxes are increasing steadily. New ways and means of gouging the public are continually instituted. If an immediate and permanent stop is not put to this evil the future holds no prospects worth a second thought.

JAMES E. BENNETT, Chicago, one of the most outstanding advocates of personal and business liberty, who has led the initial campaign against the Farm Board, speaker of the afternoon, and holder of life membership No. 1, spoke as follows:

This meeting is a meeting which we hope will develop a movement all over this United States to Get the Government Out of Private Business.

I am speaking not alone as a member of the grain trade, but various other lines of business where politics and false efforts of the so-called economists have created havoc. You will find it in the cotton trade, you will find it in the sugar trade, you will find it in the coffee trade, and you will find it in rubber, where various efforts have been made artificially to create a situation not justified by conditions, where governments have attempted to invade the realms of business.

All these experiments that have been tried have been costly to the taxpayer. They're expensive and the burden is put on our pocket book. We are asked to submit weekly to various invasions of our rights.

We have fought for liberty at one time or another and it has come down to us through more than a century of national life, with battles of the Revolution in 1776 for liberty; battles again against the so-called "Mother Country" in 1812 for liberty. Again a battle of liberty was fought to secure the state of Texas from oppression. Texas received its liberty, but we must again fight in the name of liberty in 1860 and in 1865.

We fought again in 1917 in the name of Liberty and again all we receive is a large batch of Liberty Bonds on which we are privileged to pay interest, indirectly, but the burden is on us, and as these battles have been fought, they have been seized as an opportunity to create in Washington a larger and larger bureaucracy, and under the thumb of that invisible government, we must squirm now and go along as best we may, menaced and controlled by this bureau and that.

We are first attacked in one direction and then in another. Apparently, as you look back over recent years, this started with

the Interstate Commerce Commission, a body created originally to do away with rebates, balance up rates, and create equality and do many beneficial things, but once these bodies are created, they expand their authority, reaching their tentacles into one crevice and another until they get a tighter hold on all the industries of this great country.

On the "Interstate Commerce theory" they invade all kinds of business because the judiciary supinely accepts the false statement of Congress that "This business is tinged with a public interest." Therefore, to use a slang phrase, they horn in and that's the theory on which the Grain Futures Act, a menace to our business and to our privacy, is supported.

Our privacy is invaded, our rights are taken from us, and while they cannot directly attack members of the Chicago Board of Trade as private citizens, they use the instrumentality of the organization to which we belong to invade our privacy and to hold that as a whip over our backs, compelling us to do in that manner things which probably could not be done directly through the courts. A few of us are making an effort in the courts to escape that.

Sometimes I think the courts to which we appeal unconsciously show sympathy in governmental directions and show little in other directions. Everywhere you go you find this invasion of government into private business, and each time the bureaucrats pretend that they do it with good intention. I am reminded, when I am invited to consider these beneficial effects and the good intention, that somebody once said, "Hell is paved with good intentions." The city of Washington is plentifully so paved. There are multitudes of bureaucrats that form an invisible government down there and their hellish intentions pave the entire town.

Washington itself has no real industry, but politics. There is no really constructive industry of any kind in Washington that is worthy of the name except the industry of politics. Statesmen, so-called, from some rural locality, find the escape from the restrictions of the home town and the association with other branches of society, with which they have not heretofore mingled, very pleasant. That is not true of all of them. Some of them have, of course, had larger contacts and some of them are capable, strong men.

They come and they don't like to leave, but to stay there they must increase bureaucracy, increase the political machine, create a deficit in this country that should have a surplus. A deficit of nearly a billion dollars hangs over our heads today, to be paid from some source. We contribute and they waste.

Votes are the only thing the politician respects. The politician welcomes and fears votes. Let us mass our votes under the head of the Federation of American Business Men and win our battle. Come forward with a strong and united front.

Perhaps troubles were made for the individual back in the Revolutionary period. Nevertheless, you had the spirit of the Boston Tea Party that refused to be coerced by the king of what is now a foreign country. We call it the "Mother Country." Nevertheless, they fought the battle; they dumped the tea. They listened to the famous words of Patrick Henry, "Give us liberty or give us death." A good many of them fought for it and a good many of them died for it, but we have at least a theoretical liberty.

George Washington and his followers thought so, but more and more this bureaucracy is seizing one opportunity after another, is piling load upon load upon our shoulders, putting a collar and chain around our necks to lead us on to our destruction.

We must fight this battle, and it seems to me the only way we can do it is to join up with an organization of this character so that we will have a million votes, we will have two million votes, or we may have more, and then we will fight and win the battle of liberty in the war of 1931 and 1932. If we cannot win it under one leadership, there will be some other kind of leadership. We have listened to promises that have not been fulfilled.

The Agricultural Marketing Act is the most iniquitous law that has even been enacted in this country. I do not believe it

would stand the test of the higher courts. It hasn't seemed policy to attack it in that way. Its sponsors have dug their own graves and nobody can say that they have been interfered with. They have been given a free hand. They have been treated to courtesies by the Board of Trade, that they never should have had, and still all they have to show for it is 300,000,000 bushels of depreciated wheat, which shows an enormous loss, and probably before they get through they will have something like 3½ million bales of cotton with an enormous loss in that as well. They have more or less stored butter, wool and a few other things that will further pad out the losses to such an extent that I question whether the original \$500,000,000 will be enough.

We must stick together and have other industries with us. We are not alone. All the other business men want is somebody to get the wheels going. They are already at work. We have just been the worst victims of the law.

We have got to go into this fight straight from the shoulder. It seems to me the thing to do is to join this Federation of American Business men as a group, and other groups will join with us.

CHAIRMAN COUGHLIN outlined the hopes and plans of the organization.

R. I. MANSFIELD followed with the reading of the constitution of the organization, to wit:

a.—To unite business men individually and nationally into an organization to preserve constitutional rights and government in the United States.

b.—To get the Government out of private business and return government to its proper sphere of executive, legislative, and judicial activity.

c.—To oppose future legislative proposals against the interests of all private business endeavor and to oppose all attempts to enact socialistic and uneconomic laws that jeopardize constitutional government and the rights of business under the constitution.

d.—To preserve and defend by appropriate and positive action the independence of business and industry from destructive governmental and bureaucratic intervention.

e.—To oppose autocracy and bureaucracy in government as a menace to the business structure of the nation.

f.—To advise with both national and state legislative bodies and those elected to administer government in order that a right understanding of business needs and wishes may become known to those in authority, to the end that a proper distinction be made between beneficial government helpfulness and the unwise interference asked by extremists.

g.—To lawfully and rightfully defend business from unwarranted attacks and to answer untruths against business and to inform the public at large of the true facts.

h.—To foster and encourage economy and efficiency in the administration of public affairs so that a minimum of taxes may be levied.

i.—To reawaken in the hearts and minds of our people a genuine, wholesome, and personal interest in the affairs of our local, state, and national governments, so that able men may be encouraged to serve their government in public office, that a new respect may be created in the minds of the people for our laws and legislators.

The com'te sponsoring the new organization includes men engaged in farming, grain, cotton, fruit, vegetables, butter, eggs, livestock, utilities, railroads, and industry. The com'te includes Charles A. Wilson, Chicago, Chairman; Elmer E. Boyner of New York; Clyde B. Stevens of Denver; Sam G. Loring of Memphis; Walter H. Hill of Peoria; O. L. Barr of Bicknell, Ind.; H. H. Dewey of Peoria; Fred K. Sale of Indianapolis; M. P. McNeeley, Manhattan, Ill.; and R. P. Annan and F. H. Barclay of St. Louis. Chicago men on the com'te include James E. Bennett, J. J. Coughlin, W. P. Galloway, R. I. Mansfield, Harvey S. Williams, Fred Uhlmann, Fred Miley, J. F. Waddell, V. E. Staff, G. H. Cross, M. L. Vehon, and Mark W. Pickell. Mr. Pickell is acting secretary of the organization.

R. I. MANSFIELD and Mr. Coughlin followed with a plea for memberships. The audience was likewise urged to get thousands of others signed up. Mr. Bennett took Life Membership No. 1 at \$500.

SIEBEL C. HARRIS moved the election of Mr. Bennett for president, however, the

honor was declined. Mr. Harris next moved that the present officers remain in power for the time being, which was approved.

In closing, copies of the constitution were distributed and checks taken for membership.

Another unit of the Federation is being formed among live stock, dairy and poultry commission men in Chicago, according to Charles A. Wilson, president of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange. Other units will be formed in St. Louis, Denver, etc., within a few days. Rural bankers, insurance men and farmers not in sympathy with the farm board's policies are indicating readiness to participate.

Protein has commanded a premium of from 2 to 30c per bushel for wheat with one additional 1% of protein, with the exception of last year. A given lot of wheat with 14% of moisture and 12% of protein, by drying, can be changed to 12% moisture and 12.3% of protein. With wheat at \$1.00 per bushel, and if 1% of protein is selling at a 15c premium, the drying has increased automatically the cost of protein 4.5c per bushel. Is it not time for the industry to start buying protein adjusted to some accepted moisture basis, determined somewhat after the manner of bringing laboratory tests on flour to a common moisture basis?—Millers National Federation.

Farm Board Attacked by Farmer

William Hirth, president of the Missouri Farmers Ass'n and the Corn Belt Com'lite, speaking at Columbia, Mo., asserted that

During recent months the Federal Farm Board, thru its foolish wheat deal, has cost the federal treasury approximately \$100,000,000, thus adding materially to the huge deficit which now looms.

It has turned loose a lot of propaganda to the effect that activities in the wheat pit saved the country from a panic, kept a lot of rural banks from closing, and made millions of dollars for wheat growers. All this is bunk.

The suggestion that the board's activities kept us from having a panic is laughable, because we are now in the midst of the worst panic the country has ever known, except that we try to give it a sugar coating by calling it a depression.

The simple truth of the matter is that the only ones who have really profited out of the board's disastrous wheat deal are the big elevators and mills that have stored the Farm Board surplus and who have been and are now receiving a cent a bushel a month for this service.

M. P. Ryley of Buffalo Dead

Millard P. Ryley, for 30 years in the grain business at Buffalo, N. Y., died June 21 after a 4 days' illness of erysipelas.

He had operated mills at Scranton and Black Rock, and his Globe Elevator Co., at Buffalo, specialized in mixed carloads of grain and feed.

The funeral service at Clarence, a suburb, were attended by many members of the Corn Exchange, where he was well known and liked.



M. P. Ryley, Buffalo, N. Y.
Deceased

Hedging and Following Market Trend

By K. S. CRITTENDON of the Early & Daniel Co., before Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n

Records show among other things that cash corn will normally make its high price in August, as probably most of you know from your experience in the grain business, and then its average low price in November or early December, when the new corn is coming to market. If we start, therefore, at the beginning of the new crop movement we find that if we buy cash corn in November or December, the December future is too near maturity to be practical for hedging purposes, so that we must make a choice between the May and the July futures. The question becomes "Which would it be better to hedge in?" The records show that the May future is the logical hedge to make as the July will normally gain on the May to a high point in January and back to a low point in late February or early March. In late February or early March, however, we face a very definite change of market action. We then have the September future on the board and find that from March until May, the May future gains steadily on the July and the September with the July gaining on the September; so that sales of May corn should be transferred to the September future. From May until late in September the September future remains the logical hedging future for corn. Just what does this mean in dollars and cents? In the early spring this year in our own business the question came up of changing over our hedges from the May future to either the July or the September. On the day the question first came up the September future was selling at a small premium over the July, but the July was carrying the volume of trading, and I noted that most of the hedging trades coming into our office from customers outside went into the July. By reference to our records there seemed to be no choice but to sell the September in preference to the July.

The point I wish to make here is that the average man hedging might just as likely have taken the July or probably more so. We have the September corn selling at a discount of over 4c a bushel under the July. If you had half a million bushels of cash corn hedges which you were compelled to transfer from the May to one of these futures, your choice in this case would be a difference of \$20,000.

It does not follow that because the average of these previous years shows these results that each individual year will do likewise. We find, for example, if we turn back just the past eight years from, say the 25th of May to the 25th of July that half of the July corn, but in each case that the September corn was selling over the July corn in May it was also selling over in July, but at least no more than the normal carrying charge and no more than it was in the month of May; whereas when July corn was selling over September in May it usually gained considerable by July and in some cases enormously. Thus we draw the conclusion that when conditions are such that September corn is bringing a normal carrying charge, in the month of May, it will just years the September corn is selling over the about hold that difference thru July so that you might just as well have hedged in the September future as in the July future; whereas when the July future is selling at

a premium over the September in the spring, conditions are such that there is very likely to be a severe premium in July, so that you would be punished badly on your hedge if you sold the July rather than the September.

If you are going to do it right, you should really have a little more than just the average monthly highs and lows for a period of years. You should keep a simple record of the range of each future each day and the price of cash grain so that you can follow the changes of these spreads more closely than as a month to month proposition. Obviously with the increasing number of years of such records, they become increasingly valuable. It is a very laborious and tedious proposition to go back and make one up.

A declining market is a market which is making new lows on the dips and failing to break previous established highs on the rallies, and an advancing market is just the opposite. That is a market which will advance further on the rallies than it did on the previous rally and fail to break thru the last established low on the declines. Therefore, if the positive day to day records of the market show that there is a declining market, cash grain purchases should be immediately hedged in the most logical future with an open stop loss order to buy in such hedge above whatever is the last established high. If the market rallies to a point where such a stop is caught and hedges are removed, an open stop loss order should be placed to hedge again under the last established low. Then as the market may dip and rally, the stop loss is raised to under each succeeding established low until one of these stops is finally caught, when the hedge is put on again and left on until the stop is in turn caught over an established high. Now, if we take the markets since July, 1920, and buy for speculation above these established highs and sell below these established lows reversing our position without regard for our opinion on the market, there is an average of approximately 25c per bushel net profit in wheat per year. In the very narrow market of 1923-24 you should have shown a comparatively small speculative loss.

As a speculating formula this is not recommended, but to impress upon you the fact that from a purely speculative viewpoint the percentages are that much in your favor. When you stop to consider that on an advancing market when you take off your hedges and you are merchandising your grain or grain products on the advance, you are getting the full benefit and that it is impossible to have any downward trend or decline of consequence without you automatically being forced into a short or hedged position in the futures.

You can see it is purely a practical plan of forcing these laws of percentages to operate in your favor in the matter of hedging. The greatest criticism which could be offered of this principle of hedging is the temptation it might be for one to not put on a hedge when some established low was broken out and your opinion was that the market was not going to decline much and ultimately would advance, or in other words, to speculate. It comes, therefore, to the necessity of a fixed, **concrete** policy of hedging no matter what form of hedging you are adopting. If you make it an iron clad rule from the very beginning I see no reason for this plan to offer more temptation to speculate than any other. I have had the criticism advanced, that the average business man did

not have the time to keep such records and was not always in position to get the market quotations and place such orders properly. I maintain that for the advantages to be gained he can afford to do so either by placing the responsibility on some one in his office or on his brokerage house. From my own experience I find that practically all of our clients prefer to more or less place the responsibility on me by simply keeping me informed of how much they want hedged and having me place the stop loss orders for their account. It forms a part of the service we offer in our Option Department which probably any other brokerage house would be glad to get.

If you keep such a simple record so that the market shows you whether it is making new lows and failing to break old highs, the trend of the market is certainly down. If it is failing to break last established lows and making new highs, the trend of the market is certainly up. Why then worry your soul and lose your money by trying to trade against the trend of the market?

I attempted to forecast future markets, when in the Crittendon-Wilson Forecasting Service for several years. I found that better than 85% of the time my analysis of the market was correct but that the 15% of the time I was wrong, it would cost me and my clients more money than we would make the 85% of the time I was right. And since I am interested in markets only for what money can be taken out of them, I have long since lost the thrill of trying to call the low day of a decline or the high price of an advance. I no longer forecast markets. I simply try to point out the buying and selling point and to buy and sell myself at these points and then let the market go as far as it will in my favor and get out as quickly as I can when there is evidence that it is going against me; and this formula I recommend to any one of you, although it may have a number of variations and refinements to make the most out of the markets.

Argentina's fifth co-operative grain elevator was placed in operation at Armstrong, Province of Santa Fe, according to Jule B. Smith, assistant trade commissioner in Buenos Aires. The plant has 10 steel tanks, on a reinforced concrete foundation. Its capacity is 260,000 bushels. An additional 75,000 bushels is also being added to the co-operative terminal elevator now being built at the Port of Rosario.

Colorado Grain Dealers Meet at Sterling

Sterling was the reception given the 200 grain dealers attending the Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n Convention on June 27, and Sterling was the town. The attendance of country shippers was the largest in the history of the state organization. All meetings, with the exception of the splendid banquet, were held in the new auditorium, which has recently been dedicated as a monument to the American Legion and World War veterans. The building is beautiful and very fitting for such a purpose.

Registration started about 9 a. m., in charge of John Eskildsen, Denver, Colo., of the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., and continued throughout the day until about six.

The men folks spent most of the afternoon at the golf course and the ladies were furnished theater tickets.

At 5 p. m. the meeting was held and they accepted the resignation of G. S. Blach, sec'y, and J. S. Thomas, president. In their places were appointed Herbert M. Welsh, Sterling, Colo., as sec'y, and Bert H. Achenback, Julesburg, Colo., as president. These two gentlemen are to serve until the next annual meeting in January of 1932.

Mr. Welsh was sec'y of the organization in its earlier years, succeeding Walter Roller, the first to hold this office. He is a very capable executive and all hope the organization will show some activity. The organization is also very proud of Mr. Achenback, a high type of man.

The retiring officers found that their daily business required too much of their time and they could not give the body the attention they felt it should have. There was no dissatisfaction in the group and the move was mostly to satisfy the retiring officials.

At six a very fine banquet was served and no one missed it. The feast was under the auspices of the Ladies Auxiliary of the American Legion.

HERBERT WELSH of Omaha, Nebr., was the able toastmaster in charge.

MAYOR GEORGE CONNELLY delivered an address of warm welcome.

HUGH A. BUTLER, Omaha, Nebr., opened the meeting, dwelling briefly on the Farm Board, expressing good will to the personnel thereof as well as to the Farmers National Grain Corporation. However, he

expressed a doubtful opinion of the possibilities of the future for the plan.

The Grain Dealers National Ass'n believes it is high time for the government to get out of business, he said. The marketing act can never accomplish what it was intended to do, which same viewpoint was expressed by other speakers of the occasion.

Many of the administrators of the farm marketing machinery were selected from the grain dealers own group and the grain dealers regard them as friends and hope that the friendship will continue.

But they believe that the law of supply and demand governs prices regardless of any government action.

The 250,000,000 bushels of wheat held by the farm board is now the most bearish factor in the world wheat market and undoubtedly is at present holding down the price of wheat from 25 to 50 cents a bushel.

The tariffs have been increased until it is almost impossible to sell the surpluses abroad. It will take a long time to correct the damage that has been done. The mistakes of the farm board will be remembered for generations.

We are bothered with many surpluses, but the worst surplus is that of politicians. I hope the politicians have been educated to the error of trying to regulate the price of any commodity.

A. H. BEWSHER next extended greetings for the Omaha market. His remarks were for the most part humorous. He referred to the Omaha grain market as the largest primary wheat market in the United States. "The rules are made for the benefit of the shippers," he said.

HARRY R. CLARK, chief inspector of the Omaha Exchange, declared that some \$120,000 has been expended for laboratories, weighing and protein testing apparatus, all to the interest of shippers.

ED KROLL, speaking in the absence of H. D. Mundhenk, sec'y of the Denver Grain Exchange, invited the organization to meet at Denver in January and for dealers and their families to be the guests of the Denver organization. He read a letter of felicitation from Mr. Mundhenk.

An excellent program was presented for the entertainment of the guests, following the dinner. Miss Lucille Conrad, whose father is a broker at Sterling, presented two beautiful dances and Mrs. Louise Holst Beck sang two numbers in delightful manner. Miss Roberts of Sterling, also sang sweetly. L. G. Giacomini was leader of the community singing. Mr. Butler then showed motion pictures which he had made in a hunting trip down the Salmon River in Idaho. During the trip wild goats, bears, elk and deer were shot and unusual fishing was enjoyed. The pictures disclosed the primitive nature of the country, its ruggedness and the turbulent nature of the river. An orchestra in charge of Miss Virginia Mathews, played during the dinner and also for the dance which concluded the evening's pleasures.

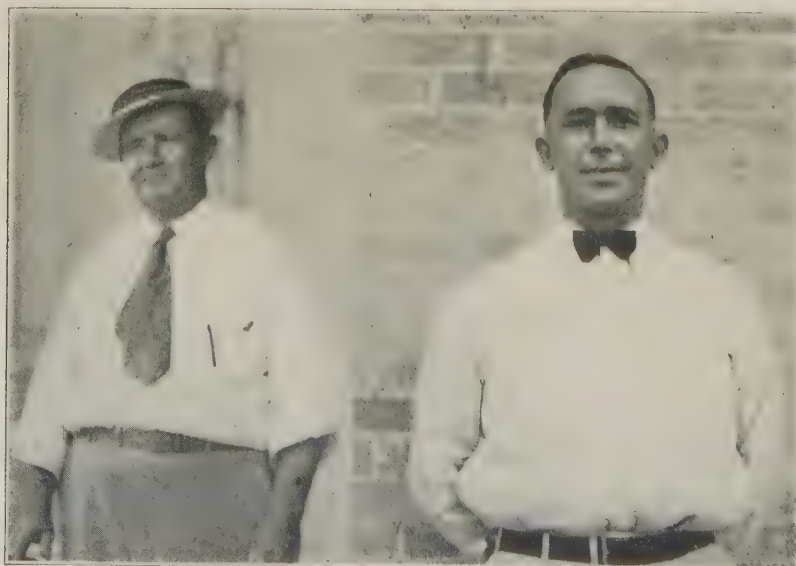
TOASTMASTER WELSH presented the members of the arrangements com'ite as a compliment to their enjoyable entertainment. The new officers were presented as well as the re-elected directors, including B. W. Larson, Kimball, Nebr.; H. M. Welsh, Sterling; George Meyer, Big Spring, Nebr.; Paul Reimer, Holyoke; George Maag, Wray; and J. W. Borders, Stratton.

NOTES ON THE MEETING

The following Sterling dealers proved themselves capable hosts: A. F. Conrad, R. L. Coot, C. M. (Scott) Depew, W. Eidt, L. Lyon, S. M. Mallo, A. Mentgen, G. Morris, J. W. Robinson, F. M. Smith, F. E. Utlat, and H. M. Welsh.

NEBRASKA dealers registered: G. W. Myers, Big Springs; S. Golden, Jr., Huntsman; C. A. Fuelscher, Lodgepole; E. L. Kennedy, Oliver; J. Witt, Potter; R. Buchanan, H. Bauman, G. Deaver, B. C. Grabill, R. Lowe, and F. Rauner, Sidney; and W. A. Milligan, Venango.

Officers Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n



Retiring Pres. J. S. Thomas
Fleming, Colo.

Sec'y Elect Herbert M. Welsh
Sterling, Colo.

COLORADO dealers registered: D. Blunt, Amherst; J. C. Edwards, Buckingham; H. W. Lambert and W. H. Smith, Dailey; E. H. Graham, F. Grauberger, and J. S. Thomas, Fleming; H. H. Connelly, Fort Morgan; M. L. Byers, Hereford; L. Fulkerson, P. Reimer and W. Trego, Holyoke; V. Carpenter and S. J. Johnson, Hyde; R. Juelfs, Hudson; B. H. Ackenback, Julesburg; D. E. Lamberg, Longmont; F. Stevenson, Milliken; T. P. Rehder, Otis; E. Brundige, C. Platt, F. C. Schneider and I. J. Taylor, Paoli; E. C. Gilliland, Willard; J. B. Atkinson and M. R. McDonald, Yuma.

Denver's trio was: E. Crowe, J. Kern, and H. L. Wiermann.

Omaha market was represented by A. H. Bewsher, H. A. Butler, E. Cahill, H. R. Clark, D. Hart and J. Trimble.

W. H. Cramer, North Platte elevator builder, came to meet the dealers.

J. L. Eskildsen of Grain Dealers National Insurance Co. did the honors for the insurance fraternity.

Insecticide Tests Successful

According to C. E. Wood, Supt. of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Grain Elevators, and President of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Baltimore, Md., The Sunflower Chemical Co. has submitted a sample of their chemical for test.

It has been used successfully in a number of elevators, effecting a 100% kill of weevil. It is said not to be inflammable, and is safe to use when applied in accordance with directions in bins of grain in elevators.

Ideas of Manager Incorporated in New Elevator

Altho he had not spent his life working in one country elevator after another M. S. Mercer, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n at Alva, Okla., had some very definite ideas regarding elevator construction and arrangement. When the company's elevator burned last winter and he made arrangements for its rebuilding, some of his handy ideas were incorporated in the plans.

The new elevator is 30x42 ft. on the ground, 37 ft. to the plate and surmounted by a 26 ft. cupola. The house is of studded construction, covered with corrugated galvanized iron, bonded at four points and grounded for lightning protection. Its storage room for 30,000 bushels is made up of six large bins running from the concrete hopped bottoms that form part of the foundation, to the plate, two bins over the workroom and three over the driveway. All bins have bottoms hopped at a 50 degree angle. Planking forms a runway around the well at the top of the main bins, so that a man can get around them in comfort to look in and inspect their contents.

In the driveway thru the elevator is a double pit with butterfly diverting valve, and a pneumatic truck dump.

Two legs elevate the grain. Each leg incloses 216 ft. of 12 inch, 5 ply rubber belt, carrying 11x6 inch Superior DP cups on 11 inch centers. The head pulleys are 36 inches in diameter. Each leg has capacity for elevating 3,600 bus. per hour. Altho four feet apart, both legs empty into a Gerber double distributor which insures flexibility in reaching the bins. A Sucker Cleaner takes

the chaff out of the wheat as it passes thru the head to the distributor and keeps the cupola and work-floors dustless.

Power is supplied by a 25 h.p. enclosed motor in the cupola. A leather belt transmits power from the motor to a jack-shaft that crosses the cupola, between the front and back legs. Gears on this jack-shaft mesh with gears on the head shafts and are controlled by clutches so either or both may be cut out while the motor is running. Rubber belts from the jack-shaft transmit power to the air compressor and to the sucker cleaner.

The motor starter and all other machinery controls are located on the work floor. Small wire cables reach from the cupola down to the work floor to control the air flow thru the cleaner, the clutch which starts and stops the air compressor and the two clutches which control operation of the legs. These are run thru grooved tackle to insure smooth working.

Outbound grain is weighed thru a 10 bu. Richardson automatic scale, which empties thru an 8 inch loading spout. A superior manlift operates between the work floor and the planking at the tops of the bins.

The bins over the driveway have outlets with metal valves for loading wagons or trucks.

On the south side of the elevator is an aerator or conditioner of Mr. Mercer's design, extending from the plate to within a few feet of the ground. It has angle-iron corners, well braced, holding the screen for keeping the falling grain directed back into the pit. Inside the wire screen are 15 baffle plates. Two rods, one on each side of the aerator, control the movement of the baffle plates up or down, changing their angle so as to control the flow of grain thru the aerator. The southwest's high winds have encouraged the elevator management to put these devices on many of the elevators, for better aeration of damp and dirty grain.

The door at the front of the driveway is hung in an unusual manner for elevator construction. It slides on roller hangers so that when it is open it hangs against the side of a two bin annex, 14x30 ft., attached to the east end of the elevator, and is out of the way of teams, trucks and wind.

Photos of Mr. Mercer and of the new elevator are reproduced herewith. The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n handles flour, feed coal and hay in addition to grain, and besides the elevator at Alva it has elevators at Nole, Hopeton, and Ashley, Okla.



30,000-bu. Elevator of Farmers Co-operative Ass'n at Alva, Okla.



M. S. Mercer, Mgr., Alva, Okla.

Pacific Northwest Ass'n Holds Splendid Meeting

F. Lowden Jones, Walla, Walla, Wash., who has so successfully guided the destinies of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n this past year, was selected to succeed himself as president of that body at their eleventh annual convention, held at Walla Walla, June 19-20. A. M. Chrystall, Portland, Ore., was chosen as first vice-president; H. L. McIntyre, Seattle, Wash., second vice-president; and Louis Pifer, Walla Walla, Sec'y.

The attendance at this "closed" conference, like most of the others this year, far surpassed all expectations, and approached the 200 mark.

The Farm Board regional attempted to throw the proverbial "monkey-wrench into the works" by calling a last-minute meeting of the regional managers of the grain co-ops at Pendleton, placing the meeting at the identical hour that Prof. Boyle of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., was scheduled to speak, however their interference was unnoticed. Nearly 800 heard his message.

Mayor Dorsey Hill welcomed the delegates and forcefully attacked the Farm Board. "Until the government gets out of the wheat business directly or indirectly I cannot see any hopes for better wheat prices," he said. "The grain business must be returned to those who know it."

F. M. Baller, President, Spokane Grain Merchants Exchange, responded to the welcome.

COM'ITE APPOINTMENTS included the following: **NOMINATIONS:** H. A. Martin, chairman; A. J. Haille, J. W. Balfour, and H. G. Burns. **RESOLUTIONS:** Ed. Davis, E. H. Leonard, N. A. Leach, Floyd Roberts, W. A. Kearns, L. P. Baumann, H. P. Iverson, F. M. Baller, E. A. Boyd, Lyle Cabbage, A. M. Chrystall, F. M. Robinson, and H. E. Morrison. **DISCOUNTS & DOCKAGE COM'ITE:** H. L. McIntyre, A. H. Twohy, Will Logg, Gordon Shaw, Charles Nelson, Frank Baer, J. E. Trimble, E. W. Eaves, A. O. Fox, A. J. Urquhart, J. J. Chisholm, S. Reiman, Ed. Warmoth, J. H. Roberts, C. Stablen, H. Gemberling, A. M. Scott, Phil Benedict, Floyd Roberts, Paul Ostrott and A. M. Chrystall.

E. F. GAINES, Professor of Plant Genetics and Agronomy at the Washington State College, gave a very interesting and instructive talk on wheat varieties of the Pacific Northwest.

Eight or ten varieties of wheat are traded in the Pacific Northwest, and varieties sufficiently adaptable to all the conditions found in the northwest are represented in the few most popular wheats of today, he said.

Wheat varieties change in usefulness and popularity just as do apple varieties, or styles in clothing. What was desirable one or two decades ago may not be today. And yet there are growers throughout the three states who cling devotedly to types of wheat which to the trade are literally "back numbers" and which might be supplanted by new varieties in every respect more desirable.

The item of pure wheat is also important, Portland graded in one year approximately 1,000 cars of wheat as "mixed." The penalty against such shipments is heavy and growers would do well to realize that market quotations are on No. 1, true-to-variety wheats, not conglomerates of many kinds. It is one thing to blend wheats scientifically. It is entirely different to receive wheats which are haphazardly mixed.

Business and industry have been obliged to standardize in many respects. Wheat growing is no different in its ultimate problem. The growers of Oregon have already centered upon four varieties for 96% of the

production in the 13 counties east of the Cascades. When those of Washington can and will do as well, a long step forward will have been taken in making wheat growing successful and profitable even in times of off-peak prices. He indicated the deficiencies of the different varieties and specified those which he thought ought to be eliminated. He urged a seed certification bureau which should be invaluable to good-wheat producers.

Friday Afternoon Session

DR. HENRY BURD, professor of Marketing at the University of Washington, opened the only "open" session on Friday afternoon in the Capitol Theater with a splendid talk on the functions of a wheat futures market, explaining to the grain dealers, farmers, bankers, millers and business men present the terms of "hedging," "speculation," "gambling," etc., and cited that public prejudice was built up largely through ignorance of the proper functions performed by grain exchanges. Some 500 heard his talk.

He advised hedging as the ethical and logical means for grain men to protect themselves from constant market fluctuations, in defining the principle of hedging as a specialized process providing price insurance by which means the purchase and sale prices can be made to offset one another. The method is not infallible, but it will pay in consistency over a period of years.

Dr. Burd said that he felt that the advantages of the stock exchange outweighed the disadvantages as this non-profit organization is a decided benefit to the farmer in that it provides market facilities that he would have a difficult time locating and that it was a big aid to grain dealers. Further, he advised grain men to confine their dealings with the boards of trade in the Northwest as he has noted as much as a 22c fluctuation between the Chicago quotations and those here, over a period of time.

PROF. JAMES E. BOYLE, professor of rural economics at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., next charged that the federal farm board had cost the producer one billion dollars in the last three years, claiming that it had stifled the export of wheat, increased the surplus at home, and so lowered the wheat prices. He claims the activities of the federal government were decidedly a liability to the wheat farmer and to the grain dealers.

There has now developed in Washington a new bureaucracy and a new domination of business which is a menace. President Hoover has said, "No government agency should engage in the buying and selling of products, for such courses can lead only to bureaucracy and domination."

The Agricultural Marketing Act was a bill passed for the relief of candidates. The farmers did not and do not want it and the farmer is sick of political relief. I can see only one answer to this serious problem and that is repeal the act!

Wheat under the farm board has dropped more than 70c a bushel and even the false arguments and analogies of the farm board will not convince the farmer that he has been helped.

If this law is not repealed, then we may expect an increase in the powers of the bureaucracy and domination which have already stifled out personal initiative and plugged business channels.

The board, like the politicians and officials at Washington, is hustled into positions where it takes the short time view of things.

Valorization, to be accomplished by buying large stocks of wheat and withholding them from the market, came at the very moment Brazil was abandoning her coffee valorization as a demonstrated failure.

The next step, that of cornering the market, likewise proved unwise, and resulted in

there being on May 1, 1931, a commercial stock of wheat totaling 242 million bushels, far and away the largest for that date in the history of America.

Dr. Boyle charged that the farm board machinery was buying wheat at Chicago at a pegged price of 86c at the same time it was disposing of part of the 1929 carryover of 60 million bushels at a basis of 43c Chicago, or 57c seaboard.

In addition, he said this 43c wheat had against it 12 months storage, etc., or the equivalent of 18c a bushel, the sale netting the board 25c a bushel.

Withholding colossal stocks of wheat and cotton from the market constitutes the most disorderly and most speculative form of marketing in the world, and the whole policy is a shifting one, tending to uncertainties and bringing about hostility on the part of foreign countries to which the United States formerly exported its surplus production of wheat. Quotations were read from foreign countries to show how thoroughly the action in this country was resented.

The farm board program has already cost farmers at least 20c a bushel on two crops, or a total of some \$350,000,000 on wheat alone. The carrying charges on the hold-over wheat and cotton is \$175,000 a day. The board has dominated the market for a time, has cornered the market and got possession of the wheat and cotton. Now it must bury the two corpses.

Friday Evening Banquet

A. M. CHRYSTALL, Portland, was the able toastmaster presiding over the evening's banquet, which was followed by a dance in the ballroom.

Saturday Morning Business Session

E. H. LEONARD, president and manager of the Preston-Shaffer Milling Co., Waitsburg, gave the main address in the closed meeting on Saturday morning, opening the program on "The Milling Situation." He related much of the history of milling, describing the old days of the grist mill as opposed to the modern, efficient method. He said that bakers are much more particular about the grade of flour than formerly and that grain dealers perform a real service in finding the right wheat and in describing it as satisfactory for certain blends.

He commented that the export of flour is very light at the present time because wheat is cheaper in other countries than in America.

He felt the flour business in the Orient would be more profitable if silver could be brought back in value. "They would take all our wheat if monetary standards were favorable."

E. L. SAMMONS, state warehouse inspector, at Olympia, discussed the features of the new state warehouse act, saying that every public warehouse, whether or not it has a federal license, must have a state license by July 1. Benefits of group and individual bonding of warehouses were explained, showing capacity to be a factor.

The two-day convention ended with the selection of the following directors: E. W. Eaves, Lewiston; A. M. Chrystall, Portland; H. G. Burns, Reardon; and S. J. Armstrong, Seattle. Directors whose terms are carried over include: F. Lowden Jones, Walla Walla; A. J. Haille, Spokane; A. E. Sutton, Portland; H. A. Martin and H. E. Morrison, Walla Walla; H. L. McIntyre, Seattle; and Frank Baer, Craigmont, Ida.

Resolutions were returned thanking Walla Walla for the convention entertainment, and in memory of J. K. Smith, J. J. Montgomery, R. J. Patterson, Lee Palmerton, and H. E. Palmerton.

DISCOUNTS & DOCKAGES SCHEDULE

The proposed schedule of wheat discounts and dockages as offered by the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., was refused in favor of one presented by the com'ite. Essentially the new recommendations provide that:

Bulk wheat hereafter shall be the basis of trading, and a premium of 2c a bushel will

be paid for sacked wheat. [Three cents has been the going differential.]

There will be no changes in discounts in test weight for export varieties of wheat. On admixtures between 25 and 35 per cent, the penalty was reduced from 5 to 4 cents and on 35 to 50 per cent from 7 to 5 cents. There will be a tolerance of 10 per cent of other red wheats allowed in western red as admixture.

In several varieties there was a one-cent reduction in penalty for the 52, 51 and 50-pound weights, while in dark red winter tests from 53 pounds to 50 pounds were reduced one cent in each class.

The organization resolved against changes in the dockage and excessive moisture penalties and suggested that the smutting charge in bulk be continued as now. Reductions all along the line of 15 cents a ton on smutting sacked grain were recommended.

Treated wheat penalty was retained as now, with resacking dropped from 10 to 7 cents and bad order sacks reduced from 3 to 2 cents. Interest charges were unchanged excepting on drafts which were reduced from 7 to 6 per cent.

As a result of discussions on this whole subject, a motion was carried that the organization have a standing com'te on dockages and discounts for future use.

The directors were authorized to work out, effective for next year's convention, a suitable registration fee for delegates to supplant the present system by which the association and the city acting as host supplies all the entertainment without further cost to delegates.

Taxes must be paid in Kansas on wheat held by the Grain Stabilization Corporation is the ruling made July 2 by the State Tax Commission. The tax on 22,000,000 bus. of wheat in storage by the Federal Farm Board will amount to about \$500,000, payable to the state and its subsidiaries. Other grain merchants pay taxes on their grain. Why not the Farm Board?

Factors Grading Durum Wheat

Durum wheat more frequently fails to grade No. 1 on account of mixture with other classes of wheat. When in excess of 10 per cent the other wheats place the sample in the mixed wheat or mixed durum classification, where it is deliverable only at a discount.

The chart herewith, prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, shows the relative importance of the degrading factors on five crops, from 1925 to 1929.

As might be expected in an annual crop grown in the spring wheat territory foreign material often hurts the grading.

The amount of durums grading No. 2 account of other classes has increased from 17.3 per cent of the crop in 1924 to 33.1 per cent in 1929. An additional 10 per cent is thrown into mixed wheat and over 20 per cent into mixed durum. To sum up, over 50 per cent of the durum crop receipts are degraded because of mixtures of other classes of wheats. This situation presents opportunity for quality improvement by eliminating the undesirable mixture of other classes of wheats in our durum crop.

Other grading factors have been heat damage which reached the highest in 1926, amounting to 2.9 per cent of receipts grading below No. 2; musty, which never amounted to one per cent of the receipts but was highest (nine tenths of one per cent) in the high moisture year—1926. Foreign material other than cereal grains, which includes wild peas, cockle, kinghead, etc., for the past five years has prevented only one tenth of one per cent of receipts from grading higher than No. 3.

Occident Terminal Company's New Storage at Duluth

The year 1931 will long be remembered by the elevator designers and builders as the year of unusual activity in the building of storage annexes both in the terminal markets and at country points. Piling up an enormous stock of wheat and carrying it over into the new crop year by the Federal Farm Board has increased the demand for storage room and made it profitable for owners to build additional storage tanks for its special accommodation.

Among the important additions recently made to the grain elevator facilities of the Port of Duluth is the two million bushel storage annex to the plant of the Occident Terminal Company, affiliation of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., illustrated herewith.

The original plant of the Occident Terminal Company, built in 1923, consists of a modern receiving and shipping elevator, having a storage capacity of 375,000 bus. and a 2,000,000 bus. Storage Annex. The working elevator is equipped to receive 120 cars of grain per ten hour shift, clean at the rate of 11,000 bus. per day of ten hours, and can load a 400,000 bus. boat cargo in eight hours, including time required for trimming.

The original storage comprises 54 cylindrical bins of 30,000 bus. each, and 85 interspace bins ranging from 2500 bus. to 16,000 bus. each. A marine leg is provided in the Storage Annex for receiving grain from boats.

The new Annex which was built on the inshore end of the Working Elevator consists of 48 cylindrical bins 24 feet in diameter by 100 feet high, having a capacity of 30,000 bus. each, and 33 interspace bins holding 9400 bus. each. The total capacity of the new Annex is about two million bushels.

Provision was made at the outshore end of the new Storage for the future installation of two additional shipping legs. Two shipping bins were provided for future use, and the structure designed to carry a future head house for shipping elevator heads, machinery, scales, and garners.

Two 40-inch belt conveyors are provided for taking grain from the Working Elevator

to the new Annex. These conveyors extend the full length of the Work House, so may be reached from all receiving and shipping scales. Grain is returned from the Storage to the Work House for shipping over two 40-inch basement conveyors. Heavy duty, worm gear driven trippers are provided on the cupola conveyors. All conveyor rolls are equipped with the bottle oiler system of lubrication and other bearings are collar oiling.

A complete modern system of electric wiring is provided, all motors being started and stopped by push button stations conveniently located. Belt conveyor drives are electrically interlocked, so that should one conveyor stop, the one feeding onto it will stop also. Motors are high torque, low starting current type induction motors.

In addition to the Storage Annex, a new two-story building 28 feet by 30 feet in size, of fireproof construction, was provided. The basement of this building houses a new heating plant, the first story is used as a millwright shop, and the second story as a grain sampling and testing laboratory.

The major items of equipment installed in this plant were furnished by the following concerns: Electric motors by the General Electric Company, Silent Chain Drives by the Morse Chain Co., Electric Wiring designed by the Industrial Electric Co.

Both the original plant and the new annex, comprising a total capacity of about four and one-half million bushels storage, were designed and built by The Barnett & Record Company. Mr. J. A. MacInnis, Superintendent of the Elevator, supervised the construction of the new annex for the owners.

See illustration on outside front cover.

Trademark Lawsuit

Paris, Tex.—The Southland Cotton Oil Co. has been granted a permanent injunction restraining the Southland Cottonseed Products Co. from using the name "Southland" or any variation thereof on letterheads or labels or in any way infringing on plaintiff's trade mark.

Smut in Fall-Sown Oats Increasing

Fall-sown oats are showing unusual amounts of smut this year. T. R. Stanton and F. A. Coffman, of the Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, returning from an inspection of fields and test plots in the South Atlantic States, report more trouble from oat smut than usual.

The Fulghum variety, a popular red oat in the Southern States for both fall and spring sowing, has generally been considered resistant to smut; but of late it has been becoming smutty. This year it has the most smut among the red-oat varieties such as Red Rustproof, Appler, Texas Red and others. One of the reasons for the increasing prevalence of smut, in the opinion of Dr. V. F. Tapke of the cereal division, is that there has recently been in progress a gradual increase and spread of a physiologic form or race of smut that can attack varieties such as Fulghum and Kanota. Undoubtedly, also, seed-bed conditions last fall favored smut infection as it is known that severe attacks of smut usually follow when oats are sown in soil of high temperature and with low moisture content.

Whatever may be the reasons for smut prevalence, the fact remains that there is too much smut and that it can and should be prevented another year by treatment of the seed before sowing.

PRINCIPAL GRADING FACTORS FOR THE DURUM WHEATS 1925-1929

GRADES ASSIGNED	PERCENTAGE OF THE CROP GRADING ON EACH FACTOR				
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%
GRADE 2	WHEATS OF OTHER CLASSES				
	TEST WEIGHT				
	MOISTURE				
	DAMAGED KERNELS				
	FOREIGN MATERIAL				
GRADE 3	TEST WEIGHT				
	MOISTURE				
	DAMAGED KERNELS				
	FOREIGN MATERIAL				
GRADE 4	MOISTURE				
	DAMAGED KERNELS				
	FOREIGN MATERIAL				
GRADE 5	DAMAGED KERNELS				
SAMPLE GRADE	MOISTURE				
	DAMAGED KERNELS				

Factors Grading Durum Wheat

Leg Dust Explosion Test Movies Shown

At an especially called mid-summer meeting of the members of the Chicago District of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, held in the Chicago Board of Trade's air-cooled smoking room on July 2, nearly 200 viewed moving pictures of the tests conducted over the past three months under the auspices of the Society and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, designed to relieve built-up air-pressures in grain elevator legs—thus preventing grain dust explosions. All work was financed by the progressive H. H. Robertson Co. at Pittsburgh, where the experiments attracted country-wide attention and recognition.

This work follows closely on the heels of the code adopted by the National Fire Protection Ass'n at its annual convention held in Toronto, Ont., which code guides construction and maintenance of all grain elevators insured by members at minimum rates, which will be published as soon as released by the Society.

C. E. Wood, superintendent of the B. & O. R. grain elevators, Baltimore, Md., presided, making the principal and preliminary address on fire protection and fire prevention before the showing of the film. From the many exhaustive articles written by him during the past 25 years that he has been interested in this work, the history of this important topic was sketched briefly, topped with the latest statistics to show the advancements made in face of staggering annual losses which refuse to stop growing. He referred to the losses occurring so far this year from dust explosions, both in property and life, and gave a few of the more important industries of the 2,800 subjected to this hazard.

Introducing the Pittsburgh visitors, he spoke in detail of the development of the tests on ventilation at the Arlington Experiment Station of the U. S. D. A., at Washington and at Pittsburgh, modestly pointing out the reflection of interest taken by Society members, the Department, railroad interests, designers, insurance people, etc. (Mr. Wood is largely responsible for the development of the perfected ventilator evolved out of these tests.)

The movies, which followed, shown by Member Pierre Blommers of Pittsburgh, demonstrated the value in releasing built-up pressures in grain elevator legs, the source of the majority of grain dust explosions in recent years.

The tests clearly showed that a dust explosion follows the draft of air in the leg; also that three dust explosions can occur on the same deposit of dust before the oxygen within the leg is exhausted. The tests definitely proved the value of ventilation of grain elevator legs, with properly designed ventilators, which lessen the hazard of explosion therein. The explosions invariably spent themselves through the ventilator.

All tests were conducted on a model elevator leg, being an exact miniature of a modern leg. It was approximately 25 feet high, the two leg casings in which the buckets ran on a continuous belt, measuring 7½"x12". The leg had three safety valves on each of the two casings, measuring 6"x8" each. The opening on the top of the head was 12"x45", and was equipped with a 12"x45" Robertson Rectangular Ventilator.

Moving pictures were taken of the numerous explosions accomplished with varying amounts of grain dust and corn starch (all greater than would normally accumulate) in order that a permanent record might be had. The explosion was accomplished through the agency of a hot electric coil inserted in the bottom of the leg, during which time the leg was in action.

In the first few explosions, one-half sack of pure grain dust and two to four pounds of corn starch were added. These explosions spent themselves through the ventilator without opening any of the six safety valves in the elevator casings, or the ventilator cap, and caused no harm to the elevator leg.

During further tests, when the amount of corn starch was increased from 5 to 8 pounds, the tops of the safety valves and also the cap of the ventilator were released.

Then all the safety valves were tied down, ten pounds of corn starch were used, and the terrific explosion spent itself entirely through the ventilator. No harm to the leg resulted, although all present anticipated some damage. During the explosion, it was found that the cap of the ventilator fell back into place. Without adding any more material in the leg, the spark was again applied, and the accumulated gases within the leg again exploded. All present agreed that the cap, when blown open, should stay open.

The movies showed that on the next day, further tests were conducted with the ventilator stack opening entirely closed. It was found, under this condition, that only two pounds of corn starch, added to the grain dust, produced an explosion violent enough to open all the safety valves. Another explosion, using four pounds of corn starch was so terrific that no further tests with a greater amount of corn starch were conducted for fear of damaging the leg.

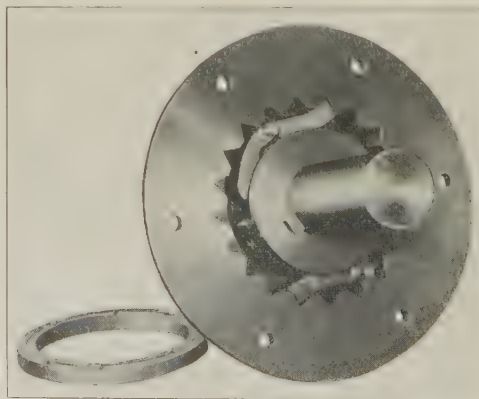
To give a comparison of the outlet for the explosion of this leg, between the six safety valves and the Robertson Rectangular Ventilator, we give the following:

Total area of six 6"x8" safety valves	2 sq. ft.
Total area of top of elevator leg (opening)	3.36 sq. ft.
Total free area of Robertson ventilator	5 sq. ft.
Percentage of area of top opening of leg as compared to the area of the valves	168%
Percentage of free area of the Robertson ventilator as compared to the area of the valves	250%

These exhaustive tests seem to have definitely established the fact that the use of the proper ventilation supplies a vital need of grain elevator operators—that is, reducing dust explosion hazards.

A battery of questions concluded the interesting exhibit.

Wheat Flour Production in the United States, which declines seasonably from October to June each year, dropped off more than usual in 1931. From an output of 10,968,430 barrels by 1,072 reporting mills in October, 1930, the production decreased to 8,015,356 bbls. in May, 1931, in which month 78 mills with a daily capacity of 50,392 bbls. were idle, according to the U. S. Dept. of Commerce.



Ratchet, Pawls, Pawl Collar and Pawl Ring

Ship Not Chargeable With Extra Cost of Discharging Bagged Grain

Oats in bulk was loaded into a vessel at Bahia Blanca, Argentina, under a contract providing for a basis cargo of wheat and/or maize and/or rye, with option to the charterers of shipping other cargo under certain conditions, one of which was that "all extra expense of loading and discharging such merchandise over heavy grain to be paid by charterers."

The vessel owners declared that the bulk oats cost more to discharge at Genoa, Italy, than heavy grain.

The charterers claimed that there was no extra expense as they could have shipped the oats in bags which would have to be unbagged by the shipowners at greater expense.

The arbitrator held that as a matter of law, where there were any bags in a cargo, charterers had no right to send the vessels to an elevator for discharge, and the owners could insist on discharge in the regular way at the wharf. Appeal from this finding was made to the Commercial Court of the King's Bench Division, where the opinion of the arbitrator was upheld in every respect, since the charter contained no provision making it obligatory for the owners to unbag cargo and incur an extra expense in doing so.

A preliminary meeting was held July 6 at London of representatives of ten leading wheat exporting countries with regard to establishment of a clearing house of information. A rendezvous for non-producing bureaucrats.

A New Back-Stop for Elevator Legs

When the power goes off the elevator head shaft the weight of grain in the loaded buckets of the up leg starts a reverse motion that empties the buckets into the boot with the possibility of a choke-up.

To prevent such shaft reversals is the function of the back-stop, and the latest improvement is the Landahl, which not only serves as an unusually efficient back-stop but also as a bearing. No extra shaft space is required as it takes the place of a standard type bearing.

Internally the back-stop consists of two locking pawls mounted on pins held by two floating rings and a pawl collar. All of these parts rotate as a unit by engagement of the pawls with the pawl collar. This pawl collar is shaped so that the pawls do not engage the ratchet as long as the shaft is traveling in the correct direction but lock in the ratchet immediately the shaft direction reverses. The pawl collar is rigidly fastened to the shaft both by a key and a set screw. The floating rings are seated in the ratchet housing, but are free to rotate with the pawls and pawl collar.

Lubrication for the housing ends which serve as the shaft bearings is provided by means of oil grooves running from the central oil bath. The housing is made in two parts bolted together and provided with paper shims to keep it oil tight. Pawls, pins and locking rings are of steel construction whereas the pawl collar and housings are grey iron castings.

By the elimination of shaft end thrust in either direction no separate set collars are required. With this back-stop wear is at a minimum, as all the parts are rigidly constructed, the pawls engaging and disengaging without rubbing the ratchet and all working parts rotating in an oil bath. By reason of its durability it is known as the Landahl "Life-Time" Back-Stop. Additional information may be obtained by addressing the manufacturers, the Fairfield Engineering Co.

Yellow Hard Wheat Controversy to Be Aired

Thomas Cain of Jacksonville, president of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, has urged immediate action by those in authority to prevent so-called discrimination against Illinois producers of Yellow Hard wheat. He is quoted as saying that the gravity of the situation is at once understandable when considering that of approximately 44 million bushels of wheat which will be harvested in Illinois this year, 23 million bushels will be Yellow Hard wheat, against which he declares the Chicago Board of Trade is discriminating by giving no quotation and by refusing to place this grade of wheat on the same basis with other standard grades which are quoted. The protest will be carried to Pres. Hoover.

Though this yellow wheat weighs 60 pounds to the bushel and is said upon authority to be as good as other grades, it is inspected either in Chicago or St. Louis, relegated as unworthy of quotation and made subject to a discount in price, he declares, in demanding to know who is responsible for this change in grading which has taken place since the farm board entered the grain business and which he terms as another sample of "republican farm relief."

A discount of 5 cents per bushel compared with No. 2 red or No. 2 hard wheat would involve an estimated loss to the wheat producers of Illinois of approximately \$1,000,000. To inflict this penalty for producing high grade milling wheat is interpreted as an unwarranted discrimination, which justifies repudiation of those responsible if the situation is not cleared up at once, he charges.

THE TRUTH of the matter is that upon recommendation of the federal Department of Agriculture the number of grades of wheat deliverable on contract on the Chicago Board of Trade was chopped better than in half, or from something like 23 grades to 9 grades, the Department pointing out that too many grades were undesirable for making Chicago the "buyers" market which they wished it to be. It was understood by the Chicago trade at that time that if this action was taken the government would eliminate this grade entirely, and possibly some others.

Receivers feel it would be to the advantage of the producers to have the grade eliminated entirely and yellow hard wheat put back in the classification where it originally was, particularly since there is such a variation in the opinions of experts as to just what yellow hard wheat is.

As to the discount allegation, yellow hard

wheat takes a discount when all hard wheat takes a discount, and commands a premium when all hard wheat commands a premium, depending, of course, upon the quality and quantity of this variety available for the consuming channels demanding it. The fact that this grade is no longer deliverable on contract is sometimes responsible for a discount being applied thereto, same being from nothing to 1 cent a bushel at the present time.

As to the charge that a million dollars will be lost in discounts, that hardly seems possible in light of official figures which show that exactly 300 cars of yellow hard out of a total of 23,864 cars were received at Chicago on the 1930 crop, and only 22 cars out of 5,254 arrived at St. Louis.

If there is any scalping to do the farmers of Illinois might well direct their efforts towards the U. S. D. A. and demand such satisfactory action. (The Secretary of Agriculture has supervision of the grading of grain in the U. S. and the wheat producers are threatening to start a new fire under him if he shows a "yellow streak" and doesn't champion the cause of the producers of the "yellow hard" wheat which has been given the "thumbs down.")

Bulk Handling at Mondovi, Wash.

Altho sack handling of wheat has been the vogue since the first settlement of the country the town of Mondovi, Wash., is now receiving a considerable part of its grain in bulk, thru the elevator shown in the engraving, which is operated by the Davenport Union Warehouse Co.

Substantially built of reinforced concrete in 1919 this house withstood a fire in 1925 that completely burned out its interior, including the two elevator legs. The structure comprised four main tanks and four interstice bins, with a total capacity of 120,000 bus. In reconstruction \$15,000 was expended, with the result that the company has an up-to-date plant. The tanks are 16 ft. inside diameter and 72 ft. high, having a capacity of 65,000 bus.

The automatic dump unloads grain at the rate of 1,000 bus. per hour, the dump scale having a capacity of 15 tons.

The power is supplied by an 18-h.p. gasoline engine, driving by belt to the counter-shaft and by rope to the elevator machinery.

For the storage of sacked grain the company has in connection a warehouse 200 ft. long. This plant is situated on the Northern Pacific Railroad, as is the company's other house, at Davenport.



Davenport Union Warehouse Company's Mondovi, Wash.) Elevator

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 8¼x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth bound. \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 213 pages. Appendix of 60 pages contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. Private supplement of 68 pages; Ciphers arranged in Termination Order, 40 pages, contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 804 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6¼x8¼ inches. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½x4¼ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.

Price \$1.00 at Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Relation of Stinking Smut of Wheat in the Field to Smuttiness of Threshed Grain

By R. J. HASKELL, Extension Plant Pathologist, and E. G. BOERNER, Senior Marketing Specialist, U. S. Depart. of Agri.

How much stinking smut in the field does it take to cause the threshed grain to grade smutty?

What is the field loss when a sample of the grain is classed as "light smutty," "medium smutty," or "heavy smutty"?

In attempting to answer these questions it is realized that there are several factors which will upset calculations of this kind. For instance, the weather at threshing time will make a difference. Under dry weather conditions and with dry wheat a larger proportion of smut balls will be blown out with the straw than under moist weather conditions. The maturity and variety of grain will cause variations. But perhaps the most important factor is the efficiency of threshing machines in removing smut, there being a great deal of variation in different machines.

The Handbook of Official Grain Standards, published by the United States Department of Agriculture defines smutty wheat as follows:

"Smutty wheat shall be all wheat which has an unmistakable odor of smut, or which contains spores, balls or portions of balls, of smut in excess of a quantity equal to two balls of average size in 50 grams of wheat."

Grain inspectors east of the Rocky Moun-

tains grade smutty wheat merely as "smutty," without indicating the amount of smut in the grain. However, they are permitted, when requested to do so by the applicant for inspection, to indicate the degree of smut on the grade certificate as "light smutty," "medium smutty," or "heavy smutty," as the case may be. "Light smutty" wheat means that from 2 to 5 smut balls, or their equivalent, are found in 50 grams of grain; "medium," from 5 to 10; and "heavy," more than 10 smut balls.

It will be noted therefore, that smuttiness in excess of a quantity equal to two smut balls in 50 grams of wheat is enough to make wheat grade smutty.

By making numerous counts of the number of kernels in different sized heads of wheat and by weighing kernels and smut balls, R. W. Leukel and J. H. Martin of the Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases found that, if no smut balls are removed by threshing, the number of smut balls in 50 grams of threshed grain may vary from 13 to 50 when one per cent of the heads in the field are smutted. Theoretically then, it would be necessary to confine smut in the field to 0.16 or 0.04 per cent of the heads in order to obtain less than two wheat smut balls in 50

grams. Practically, this is not the case as a great many of the smut balls are blown and screened out during threshing.

In the summer of 1930, 704 fields of spring and durum wheat in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana, were examined and the percentage of smut-affected heads determined in each. Samples of the grain threshed from 52 of these fields were obtained and officially graded so as to compare the smuttiness of the threshed grain with that of the standing grain.

Specialists in the Office of Grain Investigations, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, who graded the samples had no way of knowing how much smut had occurred in the field, the samples being referred to by numbers only.

The 52 samples were first arranged in the order of smuttiness in the field from which they came. Samples from fields having less than one per cent of the heads affected were listed first and those from fields having higher percentages of smut were placed last. They were then divided into six groups. Nine of the samples were from fields in which less than one per cent of the heads were smutted and none graded smutty. There are nine samples also from fields that had between 1 and 1.9 per cent smutted heads, and 22 per cent, or two out of the nine samples graded smutty. In the 4 to 7.9 per cent group 38 per cent, or about one-third of the eight samples graded smutty.

The conclusion might therefore be drawn that in the case of a field with from 4 to 8

[Concluded on page 41]



Two Samples of Durum Wheat Enlarged five times. Below—"Heavy Smutty" Wheat. Note smut balls, some of which are broken, and smut powder smeared on sound kernels. Forty-three per cent of the heads in the field from which sample was taken were smutty. Above—Smut-free sample for comparison.

Grain Carriers

Hennepin Canal Tested for Barge Tows of Grain

The feasibility of using the Hennepin Canal, linking the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, as a route for grain for domestic consumption, will be tested by a barge tow of grain scheduled to leave the Twin Cities very soon.

The canal reduces the distance from Minneapolis to Peoria, Ill., by 285 miles. It joins the Mississippi River at Rock Island, Ill., and the Illinois River at La Salle, Ill.

Broom Corn Rate Adjustment Proposed

Examiner Trezise proposed new broom corn rates in No. 23811, S. A. Ripple & Bros. et al. vs. Santa Fe et al., and sub-number, Same vs. Same, based on a finding of unreasonableness, from points on the Santa Fe in Kansas and Colorado to Fort Smith, Ark., Baltimore and Cheltenham, Md., Richmond, Va., and Holyoke, Mass. The basis of the proposed new rates is 40 per cent of the first class rates prescribed in Consolidated Southwestern cases, 123 I. C. C. 203, 139 I. C. C. 535 and supplemental reports therein.

Broom corn rates from various origin points in Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and Kansas to destinations in Texas, Arkansas, Maryland, Virginia and Massachusetts, are unreasonable, and reparation is recommended.

The amount of reparation is to be determined first by extending the scale prescribed in the southwestern revision for distances greater than 1,500 miles at the same rate of progression shown for the distances between 1,400 and 1,500 miles, the Texas differential territory rates to apply from New Mexico origin points. The formula is to be applied to two classes of shipments, one composed of traffic that is not stored and the other composed of traffic stored-in-transit, the latter to bear a \$6.30 charge per car.

Carriers' Petition for Permanent Injunction in Case 17000 Denied;—Appeal to Supreme Court

Dissolution of the temporary injunction in the Grain Rate Case, No. 17000, Part 7, is being appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court by 72 western roads, such action being agreed upon July 2. The federal court at Chicago dissolved this restraining order granted carriers against the I. C. C.'s order for a reduction in grain and grain products rates on June 30. The rates were to go into effect June 1.

The Commission gave the western railroads until Aug. 1 to place the reductions into effect, pending settlement of the case by the Supreme Court.

In a written opinion handed down on July 6 on dissolution of the injunction the federal court states that the I. C. C. had not gone beyond the scope of the law in ordering the new rates, which were designed in 1927 as a farm relief measure under the Hoch-Smith resolution. The court also pointed out that the carriers made no claim that the rates prescribed were unreasonable, no claim that they would not compensate the carriers for the transportation services rendered, and no allegation or claim that grain and grain products in the western district were not bearing more than their share of charges made for transportation. This famous case contains over 55,000 pages of testimony.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

In 23970, Bert K. Smith vs. Santa Fe et al., demurrage charges on shipments of barley at Houston, Tex., found applicable and not unreasonable or unduly prejudicial, and dismissal proposed.

In 24129, J. G. Peppard Seed Co. vs. T. & P. et al., the rate on cowpeas from Avery, Tex., to Kansas City, Mo., is found applicable and not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful and dismissal proposed.

In 15037, Southwestern Millers' League, et al. vs. Santa Fe, et al., complainant asks for order requiring eastern carriers to publish rates found to be reasonable.

In No. 23213, Ralston Purina Co. vs. Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast Ry., rates charged on oyster shells (L.C.L.) from Nashville, Tenn., to numerous interstate destinations in southern territory were found to be inapplicable to shipments to certain destinations and unreasonable on shipments to remaining destinations. Reparation awarded and waiver of outstanding undercharges authorized.

No. 23350, Public Utilities Commission of the State of Idaho v. Oregon Short Line et al. By Examiner Robert S. Simons. Rates, dried peas and beans, points in Idaho on the Oregon Short Line to destinations west of the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, including points in northern Michigan, the eastern boundaries of Indiana and Kentucky, the western boundary of Tennessee, and the eastern boundary of Mississippi, not unreasonable but unduly prejudicial with exception of intermountain and Pacific coast territories to the extent that the rates from origins in Idaho on the Oregon Short Line exceed the rates from Colorado origins to the same destinations by more than the amounts that the rates on potatoes from the same Idaho origins exceed the rates on potatoes from the same Colorado origins to the same destinations.

In 23505, Wertz Seed Co. vs. B. & O. et al., rates on wild mustard seed from Sioux City, Ia., to Philadelphia, Pa., found applicable and not unreasonable and complaint dismissed.

In 23456, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce vs. Santa Fe et al., the commissioner recommended that broom corn rates from points in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and New Mexico to California points were and are not unduly prejudicial to complainant but that they are and for the future will be unreasonable to extent they exceed \$1.50, minimum 25,000 pounds, from transcontinental groups F to J, inclusive. Record does not warrant any finding as to rates to Washington and Oregon.

In 18761, Galveston Cotton Exchange & Board of Trade et al. vs. A. & V. et al., and No. 19599 (and Sub. 1), Alexander Eccles & Co. vs. M. & O. et al., proceeding reopened for reconsideration on record as made.

In 24398, Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. vs. Santa Fe et al., motion of defendant to strike complaint on ground that the issues involved therein have been disposed of in No. 17000, part 7, was overruled.

In 24402, Farm Seed Ass'n of N. A. et al. vs. Santa Fe et al., motion of defendant to strike complaint on ground that issues involved therein have been disposed of in No. 17000, part 7, was overruled.

In 24461, Temple-McCoy Grain Co., Texarkana, Ark., vs. T. & F. S. et al., rates on oats in violation of first three sections from Des Moines, Ia., to Bradley, Canfield, Waldo, Lewisville and Garland City, Ark., as compared with the specific rate from Des Moines to the same destinations via Wabash, St. Louis, Mo., St. L.-S. W. Asks reparation.

In 23385, Northrup, King & Co., et al., Minneapolis, Minn., vs. C. M. St. P. & P. et al., rates on sweet clover seed between stations in the Dakotas, Northern Michigan, Ill., Ia., Neb., Kan., and Mo., alleged to be unreasonable. Asks rates and reparation.

In 23473, Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. vs. M-K-T et al., rates charged on sudan seed and poultry feed from points in Texas and Kansas to Kansas City, Mo., there mixed in transit and the product forwarded to destinations in Oklahoma found inapplicable. Applicable rates on seed given and reparation awarded.

I. C. C. Will Hear Rail Boost Plea July 15

The I. C. C. will hear the pleas of carriers for a 15% increase in freight rates in Washington, D. C., starting July 15. Carriers, security owners, commercial organizations and shippers supporting the roads' position will be heard first. This testimony should last until Aug. 31, when a cross-examination will be commenced, after which the Commission will receive opposition testimony.

Hearings will also be held at points other than Washington, it is said. No decision is expected before early winter.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, among others, has voted to oppose the increase.

Increased freight rates have invariably caused decentralization of industries, it is known. Traffic lost by the railroads has not gone to competitive carriers, it has simply ceased to exist. Even if rates are substantially lowered the shippers who have rearranged their methods of distribution do not go back to the old system. Resorting to a competitive means of transportation is only one of them.

Stinking Smut of Wheat

[Continued from page 40]

per cent smutted heads the chances for the grain grading smutty are about one out of three. With smut affecting less than one per cent of the heads in the field the chances for the grain to grade smutty are very slight. With more than 16 per cent in the field the sample is quite sure to be rated as smutty.

In order to make the opposite kind of correlation, the results of the grading of the 52 samples were arranged according to the number of smut balls found in 50 grams of grain and they were then divided into five groups—clean, not smutty, light smutty, medium smutty, and heavy smutty.

On the basis of these samples it may be assumed that "light" smut is equivalent to a field loss of about 6 per cent, "medium" smut means a field loss of about 8 per cent, and "heavy" smut a field loss of 12 per cent or more. These results, however, are not conclusive, as they are based on a relatively small number of samples of spring and durum wheat from Minnesota and the Dakotas, and can not be applied indiscriminately to all parts of the country nor to all conditions.

Books Received

HARVESTING WITH COMBINES AND BINDERS.—Costs of harvesting and threshing, comparison of methods, and quality and condition of grain are among the topics covered in this 54-page pamphlet prepared jointly by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, and the Exp. Stations of Indiana and Illinois, and issued as Technical Bulletin No. 244 by the U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.

Oklahoma Dealers Discuss Changing Conditions

Some anxiety over the uncertain action of government grain buying agencies handling the crop now being harvested was reflected in a series of eight local meetings held recently at Oklahoma points, under the leadership of C. T. James, pres., and C. F. Prouty, sec'y, Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n. Meetings were held at Hobart, Clinton, Woodward, Forgan, Alva, Ponca City, Watonga, and El Reno, in the order named. The attendance was most gratifying, except at Alva, where heavy rains on dirt roads made it impossible for many to come. In attendance at Hobart were 47; Clinton, 29; Woodward, 31; Forgan, 15; Alva, 12; Ponca City, 26; Watonga, 35; El Reno, 49.

Disruption of normal business conditions, caused principally by government interference and the vacillating policies of government agencies, has brought distress to the farmers even more than to the grain dealers, for this has been a prime factor in causing the extremely low prices prevailing, according to the consensus of opinion among those that attended these meetings.

This year the grain dealers position continues uncertain, said Pres. James of Gage. The Farm Board refuses definitely to declare what it will or will not do with its present extensive holdings of wheat and this is exerting a depressing influence on the market. Past observation of Farm Board agencies demonstrates dumping on the domestic market is not to be looked upon as an impossible move.

HIGH MOISTURE: The annual problem of handling early combine wheat was presented and warning on moisture content of the first grain coming to market was brought to the attention of delegates.

GRADE WHEAT: The importance of grading wheat when buying was called to the attention of the dealers, since they are compelled to sell on what government inspectors declare to be the grade of their offerings. Costs for handling, while dependent upon volume, are pretty well defined. Even at present low prices, most dealers must get 6 cents a bushel on a merchandising basis if they are to avoid the red at the close of the year.

STORING: The error of storage in country elevators was discussed. At present low prices farmers, who contemplate storing should do so on the farm. This attitude is concurred in by many farmers as is demonstrated by the active business of lumber dealers with farm trade in a position to put up bins, and in the sales of steel bins thru-out the country. A slower movement than normal is expected, in view of this building and the increased acreage being cut with binders instead of combines. Farmers seem to be approaching more favorably the idea that a horse costing 18 cents a day for feed is cheaper than a tractor with heavy repairs and operating costs.

ACREAGE AND YIELD: Growing acreage and probable yield of wheat as compared with last year, based on the comments of the dealers is reflected in the following table, compiled by Sec'y Prouty:

Growing Acreage Compared to Last year:	Per Cent	Probable Yield Per Acre in bus.
Hobart Dist.	136	17
Clinton Dist.	110	14
Woodward Dist.	95	11
Forgan Dist.	100	11
Alva Dist.	100	15
Ponca City Dist.	85	16
Watonga Dist.	100	14
El Reno Dist.	100	11

Following are the figures given in report of June 12th, 1930, from which to draw comparisons:

Hobart Dist.	82	8
Clinton Dist.	80	11
Woodward Dist.	102	9

Forgan Dist.	103	10
Alva Dist.	100	10
Ponca City Dist.	84	9
Watonga Dist.	84	10
El Reno Dist.	76	8

New memberships taken by the ass'n on this trip included Sentinel Grain Co. and Reiter Grain Co., Sentinel; H. & H. Grain Co., Forgan; P. A. Cope, Chattanooga; and Northwestern Elevator Co. and Carl Cassidy Grain & Elevator Co., Frederick.

Choosing Chain Drives

Each type of drive has its place, and the chain style of drive frequently can be employed to advantage.

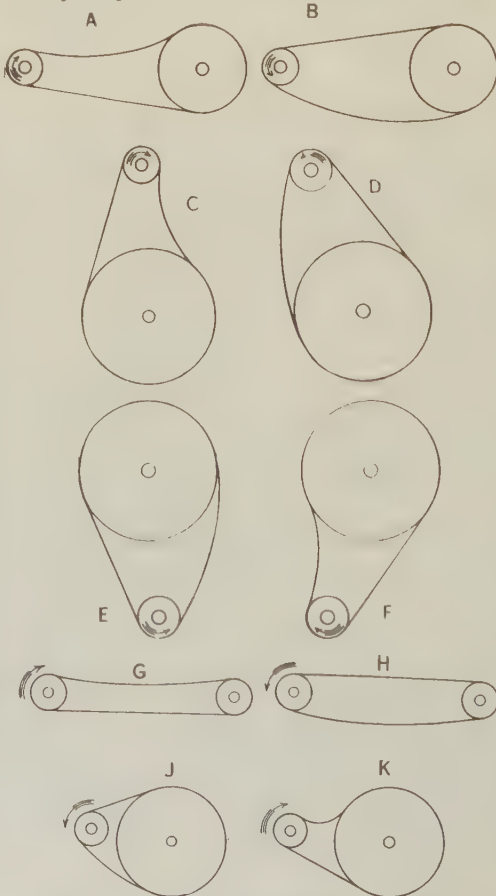
Silent chain is the best "first reduction" drive in many cases, with reductions of speed up to 15 to 1 being entirely practicable and satisfactory. This makes possible a large saving in the motor installation as high speed motors from stock can be used, with Silent chain reductions to the slow speed shaft.

Silent chain cannot slip; its motion is positive under all conditions; it runs slack, with tension on the pulling side only, and total friction so slight that silent chain delivers to the shaft or machine 98.2 per cent of the energy of the prime mover.

This drive is not affected by atmospheric conditions, operating equally well in hot, cold, damp or oily places. It permits economy of space, as center distance of shafts can be arranged to suit the most convenient location of the driving and driven units.

The smooth, uniform action of the silent chain continues thruout the life of the drive, whether for a light machine requiring a fraction of a horsepower, or for heavy line shaft drives, or the grueling service, where overloads or shocks are encountered.

Roller chain has won a substantial place in the field of power transmission, and an increasing use for conveyors. The strength and serviceability of roller chains are strikingly shown in their use on both light and heavy-duty industrial drives, motor trucks,



Good and Bad Practice in Choosing Chain Drives

tractors, farm implements, and numerous other installations.

Roller chains should be used within their proper range of applications so as to give the maximum service per dollar of investment. They carry heavy loads at moderate chain speeds, and are said to be extremely efficient and durable on second reduction drives and similar applications.

The illustrations and explanatory note show the many ways this type drive should and should not be installed, to give the best service, according to the Link-Belt Co.

When the center of the large wheel is directly over that of the smaller, as in E, the drive cannot be run with much slack in the chain. As a chain elongates with wear, it will be necessary to make frequent adjustments of center distance, or use an adjustable idler on the back of the chain to take out the slack and preserve proper contact of chain with the small wheel.

If this drive can be slightly inclined, as at F, it will require less care and adjustment.

Roller chain drives will operate satisfactorily with almost any proportion and relative position of wheels, and with slack either on upper or lower side. Cuts A, B, C, and D, show good practice.

With horizontal drives having small wheels, it is preferable to have the slack on the bottom, as at H, rather than on top, as at G, for if the slack is allowed to accumulate, the chain is damaged by striking one strand against the other.

In horizontal or inclined drives with short centers, the slack should be on the bottom, as at J, for the accumulation of slack on top, as at K, would cause the chain to pinch between the wheels.

Grain Storage Capacity of Southwestern Markets

By FRANK M. STOLL, Kansas City

Approximately 70,000,000 bus. of grain storage is now available at lower Missouri River terminals and at subterminals south of Nebraska and Gulf ports, according to a recent survey made by the Kansas City Board of Trade. A 14,000,000-bu. increase in bin room will be available by the middle of October, about 10,000,000 of which will be ready on or before July 20.

A comparison of the storage situation at the Kansas City terminal as of June 15, 1931, with June 30 a year ago, shows the following:

Wheat, bus—	1931	1930
In public elevators....	25,568,000	17,843,000
In private storage.....	1,240,000	1,312,000
In mill storage.....	5,524,000	3,111,000

Totals32,332,000 22,266,000

Total available storage of all classes for these holdings was 46,092,000 bus.

Farm Board agency shipments have been heavy and the total out shipments of wheat from Kansas City from May 18 to June 15 reached 10,419,770 bus., as compared with 4,261,915 in the same period of 1930.

Grain storage capacity and stocks on hand as of June 17, 1931, at leading southwestern interior markets, in million bushels:

Location	Capacity	Expansion in last year	Stocks of wheat on hand
St. Joseph	10,352	5,134
Enid	9,000	2,250	1,000
Salina	4,500	675	1,000
Dodge City ...	800	400
Wichita	13,250	400	1,900
Hutchinson ...	9,150	1,125	5,415
Galveston	8,500	4,000	2,700
Fort Worth....	15,115	3,400	6,074
New Orleans...	5,472	3,125
Houston	4,500	700
	80,639	11,850	27,448

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

ARKANSAS

Arkadelphia, Ark.—The Arkadelphia Milling Co. sustained about \$1,040 damage in the severe wind storm of June 7. The 60x12 foot sign on top of the mill crashed down on roofs, doing considerable damage, and two ventilators and two windows were broken. Machinery near the ventilators was also damaged. Insurance fully covered the loss, and repairs were started at once.

CANADA

Woodstock, Ont.—Charles M. Gibson, who settled in this place about 25 years ago, when he took over the Woodburn Mills, died at one of the hospitals in this city on June 16. He was one of the leading grain and feed merchants of this city.

St. John, N. B.—In the \$10,000,000 fire that swept the waterfront of West St. John on June 22, the Canadian Pacific Railway's old wooden elevator was destroyed; there was no grain in it at the time of the fire, and it was practically covered by insurance. The company's new concrete grain elevator was only slightly damaged; loss, probably \$20,000; it contained 230,450 bus. of grain, mostly wheat and rye. With the exception of a small section leading from the concrete elevator to shed No. 16, all grain conveyors owned by the Canadian Pacific were destroyed. This section was saved by the use of dynamite. The St. John Harbor Commission properties burned were seven wooden sheds and the same number of grain conveyors along with wharves, the latter not all entirely destroyed; total valuation, \$3,500,000; no insurance was carried, due to prohibitive premiums owing to type of shed construction and lack of up-to-date fire-fighting apparatus, such as fire boats. During the fire, several blasts of dynamite were set off to blow down grain conveyors, but without much avail. Two firemen were injured when some of the fire apparatus fell thru the weakened floor of a blazing shed. Eleven privately owned dwellings, belonging to laborers, were burned. Fishermen sank their boats to save them from the flames. It was reported that this devastation was caused by the careless dropping of a cigarette stub on one of the wharves. A touch of grim humor was said to have been given to the scene by a sign, untouched by the fire, that stood out boldly with its lettering, "No smoking under this sign."

ILLINOIS

Shelbyville, Ill.—A co-operative grain company is being formed at this point.

Newman, Ill.—The old D. & H. Elvtr. has had repairs made, including new sheet metal on the sides of the cribs and elevator.

Camargo, Ill.—Walter Long is installing a mill for feed and meal grinding, also preparing to put in blacksmithing, in what was originally a barn.

Springfield, Ill.—The governor on June 30 signed the bill requiring the agent of a storage warehouse to file a certificate disclosing his principals.

Caledonia, Ill.—Ralston's, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: J. C. Ray and S. A. Ralston; to handle grain, farm implements, etc.

Swanwick, Ill.—The Robb Grain & Implement Co.'s elevator burned Sunday night, June 21, at about 11 o'clock; loss, several thousand dollars; partly insured.

Rochester, Ill.—Ralph S. Twist, member of Twist Bros., grain elevator operators, died at his home here of heat prostration, on June 29. He was 70 years of age.

Wenona, Ill.—Grain men of the Streator territory met at the Stanton Hotel, Wenona, Thursday, June 25, at 7:30 p. m. After the dinner the business meeting was held.

Kankakee, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of the Kankakee territory was held at McBroom's Restaurant here, July 1, where dinner was served at 7 o'clock.

Atlanta, Ill.—The elevator on the Pennsylvania Railroad, owned by the Peoples Bank of Atlanta and leased by Lester Fielding and Leonard Lake, burned during the night of June 29; loss, \$6,000.

Sparta, Ill.—The annual meeting of the Southern Illinois Millers Ass'n, held in this city on June 24, re-elected J. L. Grigg, of Sparta, as sec'y-treas. for the 31st year; Philip H. Postel was elected pres.; C. A. Carter, 1st vice-pres.; A. B. Hamil, 2nd vice-pres.

Vandalia, Ill.—Fred D. Chappellear, who has been engaged in the feed and milling business for several years in Moberly, Mo., has bot the Arnold Feed & Milling Co. and took possession July 1. He will do a jobbing and retail business in conjunction with the operation of the mill.

Jerseyville, Ill.—Jersey County Grain Co., incorporated; incorporators: Frank E. Fulkerson, W. O. Wilson, Ira Cottingham, R. L. Downey, H. G. Neely and others; to market and sell agricultural products, including handling, processing, selling and shipping grain. This is said to be a farmers co-operative ass'n.

Champaign, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Champaign territory will be held in this city at the Inman hotel, July 14, at 7 o'clock p. m., when dinner will be served. W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, expects to be present for the discussion of a number of important matters.

Viriden, Ill.—J. G. Clemmons, manager of the Viriden Grain Co., resigned about the middle of June and has been succeeded by Vernie Way. Mr. Clemmons was manager of the Clemmons Grain & Feed Co. for about six years, and after the consolidation of the two grain companies he has been manager of the new corporation.

Niota, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co.'s elevator closed recently and the equipment was sold, on June 18, at sheriff's sale. The now defunct Nauvoo Trust & Savings Bank held a mortgage on the elevator and is taking it over, after the concern was unable to pay what was due. The sheriff's sale was held to satisfy other holders of notes. Lack of patronage is said to have caused the closing of the elevator.

Champaign, Ill.—The Evans Elvtr. Co., whose elevator at Cisco, Ill., burned some time ago and was not rebuilt, has purchased the Big Four Elvtr. at this point, owned and operated by the Cleveland Grain Co. and known as Elvtr. "D." The house has a capacity of 300,000 bus. and will be used by the company for grain merchandising facilities and also storage space. Active operation was taken over by the new owner at once.

Rushville, Ill.—Bader & Co. are enlarging their elevator, adding overhead bins, a new loading and unloading driveway, etc., to accommodate their new grinding business. A hammer mill is being installed.—Bill Tucker, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Camargo, Ill.—Harry L. Kaga, who was in the grain business here until 20 years ago, has re-established himself in the industry, under the name of the Camargo Grain Co. He has been in the brokerage business during the interim. The elevator at Camargo, owned by another firm, burned a short time ago, and Mr. Kaga contemplates erecting a new one in September. Grain is being handled by blower at present, as reported in the last number of the Journals.

Petersburg, Ill.—The Junction Grain Co. has sold the old Charter Oak Elvtr. property, idle for some time, to the West Grocery Co., which will wreck the elevator to make way for a warehouse. The original building, a mill, was erected about 1844, and early in the present century was converted into an elevator. A later report states that the Fernandes Grain Co., of Springfield, has leased the elevator for the present harvest season, with Keith Bateman, of Tallula, in charge.

Rock Creek (Ursa p. o.), Ill.—The Rock Creek Elvtr., Elmer Markword and William Mitchell owners of the building and Earl Mace manager, was struck by a bolt of lightning at about 8:30 p. m., June 11, during a severe storm that swept western Illinois, and the resulting fire destroyed the elevator. The loss was partly covered by insurance. The elevator proper was almost empty, and a conical bin containing 2,000 bus. of corn and the warehouse on the north side of the elevator were not damaged.

CHICAGO NOTES

Joseph F. Jackson, with Pynchon & Co. for many years, has formed a connection with Norris & Co.

Hulburd Johnston was admitted as a general partner of Hulburd, Warren & Chandler on June 30.

The retirement of Newell W. Tilton as a partner of Shields & Co., members of the Board of Trade, has been announced.

The retirement of John Coleman, Jr., as a partner in the firm of Farnum, Winter & Co. has been announced, effective June 30.

The Park & Pollard Co., which for a number of years has had its offices and plant on West Roosevelt Road, has moved its offices to 332 S. La Salle St.

Oscar C. Opsal, manager of the Great Lakes Feedstuff Co., has announced his resignation, which took effect late in June. He will announce new connections about July 15.

We are pleased to announce that John F. Plotnicky, of Bloomington, Ill., who formerly represented us in Illinois, has again joined our organization and will represent us in Illinois.—John E. Brennan & Co.

New members of the Board of Trade include Percy B. Eckhart, by transfer of the membership of his father, the late B. A. Eckhart; Howard Eric; Edgar A. Weaver, vice-pres. of the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., and Rex W. Perry.

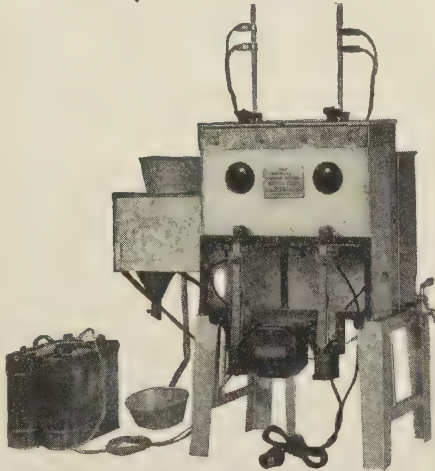
Fire broke out, in the morning of July 2, in the oil cake room of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.'s building on the bank of the North Branch of the Chicago River, and burned for over a day. The building is a one-story brick and frame structure, about 200 feet long, and a large quantity of linseed oil and linseed oil cake was stored in it. About \$18,000 worth of feed burned.

Lehigh Stone Co.

... KANKAKEE, ILL.

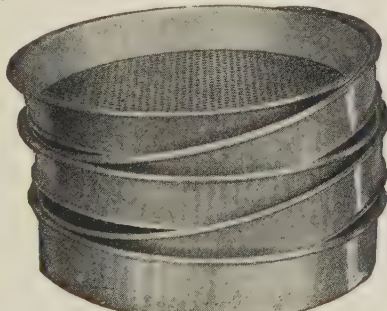
CRUSHED STONE SAND GRAVEL
LEHIGH SOIL SUGAR

GRAIN GRADING EQUIPMENT



BROWN-DUVAL MOISTURE TESTER

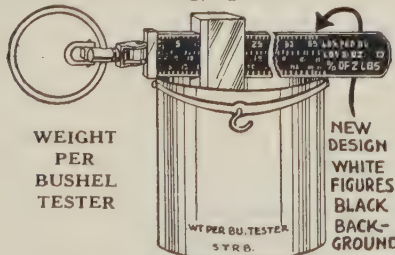
Seedorf Quality Moisture Testers are used by the Government Grain Inspection Departments and over 10,000 mills and elevators. We manufacture Official Brown-Duval Moisture Testers in all sizes from one compartment to six, heated by gas, electricity or alcohol.



DOCKAGE SIEVES

for
WHEAT — CORN — OATS

Made of aluminum, 13 inches in diameter. Sides are seamless, bottom perforations are of aluminum also. Strong, light and will not rust.



**WEIGHT
PER
BUSHEL
TESTER**

**NEW
DESIGN
WHITE
FIGURES
BLACK
BACKGROUND**

Strongly constructed, polished brass measure holds the grain, and a brass beam with sliding brass poise quickly gives test weight. The beam has three graduations to give weight per bushel, to show percentage of loss in cleaning and give exact weight of sample. Three sizes—pint, quart and two quarts.



"FOUR IN ONE" SCALES

This scale, designed and manufactured by us, satisfies a long-felt want in the trade for a small, complete office scale for weighing samples for moisture test weights per bushel, dockages, weights for mailing, samples, etc.

Grain Triers—All Sizes

Largest Handlers of Grain Testing Equipment in the World

Seed Trade Reporting Bureau
1018 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$9,500.

Paul D. Bartlett, who was in charge of the export department of the Hall-Baker Grain Co., of Kansas City, for several years, and who, when that company was bot by the Farmers National Grain Corp. about a year ago, became associated with the Farmers National in the same capacity at Chicago, has resigned his position, effective June 30, and will return to Kansas City after a vacation of a month or two in California.

George S. Chesbro, who about three years ago opened the Chicago office for the feed brokerage firm of J. P. Parks and has since managed it, resigned his position recently. Mr. Parks himself has taken charge of the Chicago office, for the present, and business at headquarters in Kansas City is being looked after by V. L. Marsh and E. Fredrickson while Mr. Parks is away. Mr. Chesbro is now manager of the Newsome Feed Co., of Chicago.

Vitality Mills, Inc., has bot the good will, brands and formulas of the Illinois Feed & Grain Co., Inc., of Bloomington, and will continue them as before. Andrew Frank, former sales representative of the Illinois Feed & Grain Co., is now associated with Vitality Mills. This makes the third purchase by the Vitality Co. of brands within a year, the other two being those of the Ladish Milling Co., of Milwaukee, known as "True Value," and of the J. J. Badenoch Co., known as "Circle Bee."

Henry A. Rumsey, one of the best known men in the grain trade of this market, pres. of the former firm of Rumsey & Co., founded by his father, which firm retired from business this spring, has joined the Chicago office of Shields & Co., members of the Chicago Board of Trade and of the Chicago and New York Stock Exchanges, where he will be in charge of the grain department, as well as be active in the general brokerage business. Mr. Rumsey has been active in the affairs of the Board of Trade for many years.

The directors of the Board of Trade have ordered that trading in March and May wheat for future delivery start on Aug. 1, this in response to a petition from members asking that trading start in the two months at the same time. The directors also declared that the present elevators now designated as "regular" will continue in the same position for the year beginning July 1. The capacity of regular Chicago elevators is 17,530,000 bus., and of private elevators 33,373,000 bus. exclusive of 1,500,000 bus. now under construction.

Joseph E. Bidwill, former chief state grain inspector, died on June 28 at his home in this city, at the age of 74 years, after a lengthy illness. In 1879 he entered the employ of the state grain inspection department, where he remained until 1889, when he was elected to the city council. After serving four terms as alderman, he was appointed a member of the railroad and warehouse commission in 1897, and on Apr. 18, 1901, was made chief grain inspector by Gov. Yates. He was named temporary chairman at the first organization meeting of the Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n at Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 3, 1901. Mr. Bidwill is survived by two sons and a daughter.

INDIANA

Hamlet, Ind.—Hamlet Grain Co. is installing a new Sidney Corn Sheller.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. is reported to have filed preliminary notice of dissolution.

Boston, Ind.—R. J. Smith, at one time owner of the Coatesville Elvtr. in Hendricks County, has bot the Boston Grain Co.'s elevator.

New Albany, Ind.—The Zabel Milling Co.'s plant, consisting of a mill and an elevator, burned early Sunday morning, June 28; loss, \$35,000; covered by insurance.

Bicknell, Ind.—We are increasing the length of our driveway, installing an electric overhead truck dump, also new air blast car loader.—O. L. Barr Grain Co.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Carl F. Shettler, grain buyer, has announced he represents the Hopkinsville Milling Co. in buying new wheat. He will use the elevator plant of A. Waller & Co.

Decker, Ind.—Oris H. Wright, in the employ of Orville Stout at the Atlas Mills for over four years past, has leased S. A. Jordan's Elvtr. at this point for the harvest season, taking charge July 1.

Kendallville, Ind.—The Keller Elvtr., which has been closed since last January, reopened July 6 under the direction of the Voight Milling Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., and with A. E. Barfel as local manager.

Plummer (Lyons p. o.), Ind.—The Plummer Elvtr. has announced that it will operate thru harvest and will be in charge of John L. Morgan. Chas. Baughn is the local agent. This is the J. T. Jeffers Grain Co.'s house, closed for some time.

Vincennes, Ind.—George M. Jordan, for many years connected with the feed business and owner of a grain elevator, has sold his interests to Zilliak & Shaffer Milling Co., of Evansville, who will continue the business and manufacture a full line of feeds, also sell linseed meal, cottonseed meal, tankage and other farm products.

Poseyville, Ind.—The local elevator of George Couch & Sons, whose headquarters are at West Salem, has been remodeled and an office and scales added. Feed will also be handled. The building has heretofore been run in connection with the Igleheart Mill. Wayne Price, former salesman for the Purina Co., has been appointed manager for Couch & Sons at Poseyville.

The state-wide scale service sponsored by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n began on June 29. The service truck is covering elevators and mills which signed contracts for inspection service, in territory south of Indianapolis first, and will work up north as rapidly as possible. There was some delay in getting the service started due to the lateness in getting a sufficient number of signed contracts to start the service.

Lebanon, Ind.—The Portable Milling Co., which has been financing travel mills in Iowa, has appointed E. O. Friend, formerly a barber at Bloomfield, Ia., production manager for the state of Indiana, so it is up to all operators of stationary mills to enlist the support of all local commercial organizations in a general fight against the introduction in Hoosierdom of this latest antagonist of established business enterprises.

Lewis Creek, Ind.—H. B. DePrez, receiver for the Wm. Nading Grain Co., petitioned for an order to rebuild the Nading elevator at this point that burned last August, following a meeting of 100 farmers of this community, who requested that the elevator be rebuilt. Contract for the building was awarded and workmen started construction on June 24, the elevator to be completed in about two weeks. Machinery for the elevator arrived a few days after work was started.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—The Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co., having mills and main office at this point, announces that it has leased the seven elevators of the Wm. Nading Grain Co., (now in receivership) together with four elevators of the Reimann-McCammon Co. and the Hornung Mills, of Greensburg, in Decatur and Shelby counties, for the handling of the new wheat crop. The Nading elevators are located at the following points: Greensburg, Waldron, St. Paul, Adams, Prescott, Fenns, Lewis Creek. The Reimann-McCammon houses are at Letts, Burney, Sandusky and Williamstown.

Among the new members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n during June (including some who are re-instating themselves after being out a short time) are the following: Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester (and seven additional stations); O. A. Dutchess, Gary; Lansing Grain Co., Lansing, Mich.; Norris Grain Co., Toledo, O.; Urmston Elvtrs., Inc., Anderson (and five additional stations), and the Farmers Co-op. Co., Westville. With the exception of the last named, whose membership was secured by B. I. Holser, all of these memberships were secured by the enterprising sec'y of the ass'n, Fred K. Sale.

Laketon, Ind.—A long court fight ended last month when the appellate court overruled an appeal to the supreme court by the stockholders of the former Laketon Elvtr. Co. who had signed a bond for the directors of the company. The directors had signed notes in handling the affairs of the company and some of the stockholders signed a bond of about \$40,000. The company later failed and a receiver was appointed. The directors, who were responsible for the notes they had signed, in turn brought action against the signers of the bond. By the decision of the court, those stockholders who signed the bond are held responsible. The company failed several years ago.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The group meetings have begun, writes Fred'k K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, under date of June 26, and he also says: "It is our desire to hold these meetings whenever and wherever needed. This state of ours is pretty big, after all, to cover in a short time. The meetings are better attended and of the most value, we find, if held just about the time new crop grain is being threshed. I am depending on YOU to help me arrange this schedule of meetings. Let me know at once when and where you feel one should be held in your territory." A meeting was held at Anderson early in the week of June 22, at Seymour June 29, and at Vincennes July 2.

IOWA

Williamsburg, Ia.—We are just closing our 46th year in the grain business here.—W. F. Harris, for Harris & Son.

Lenox, Ia.—The grain firm of Wainwright & Davis has been changed to L. F. Davis. Mr. Wainwright died last January.

Toronto, Ia.—F. Mueller & Son have added a number of new bins to their elevator in preparation for the new oats crop.

Algona, Ia.—T. O. McNeil is now operating the local feed mill for Mrs. Rilla Felkey, succeeding Richard Cronk, the former manager.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Great Northern Railway Co. is reported as about to erect an elevator of approximately 500,000 bus. capacity.

Ruthven, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office was broken into by thieves, June 11, who broke the dial from the safe but were unable to open the door.

Wesley, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op Society's elevator was robbed of a quantity of flour on June 23, entrance being gained thru a window by knocking out the lower half of it.

Melvin, Ia.—The loss to the Melvin Farmers Elvtr. Co. in its recent fire, reported in the last number of the Journals, was estimated at \$10,000; insurance, \$7,000; about 2,000 bus. of corn and 2,000 bus. of oats were destroyed.

Elliott, Ia.—The R. C. Kipp elevator office was burglarized June 23, the thieves securing about \$60 in cash and jewelry to the value of \$125. A glass door was broken to effect an entrance. No insurance was carried by the elevator on the safes and contents.

Gilman, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has under construction an addition to its plant which will increase the capacity from approximately 25,000 to 45,000 bus. The addition will be concrete stave construction, estimated cost \$3,000. Harry Jenks is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Rose Hill, Ia.—Thieves broke into the Hugh F. Moore elevator office recently and carried his safe (weight 800 lbs.) five miles east of town where they blew it open, found no money and burned the contents which consisted of about \$300 worth of valuable papers.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Thompson, Ia.—C. W. Shuttleworth, manager of the E. A. Brown Co.'s elevator, was accidentally electrocuted at a high line substation on June 11, and Adrian Austin has been appointed manager to fill out the rest of the fiscal year, which ends Aug. 1. It is reported as probable that he will be considered when the manager for the coming year is hired at that time.—Art Torkelson.

KANSAS

Brewster, Kan.—Dolor Roulier has built a new elevator.

Freeport, Kan.—J. H. Caton has leased the Minshall Elevator.

Hardtner, Kan.—A. W. Wetz has leased Jacob Achenbach's Elevator.

Damar, Kan.—R. L. Ordway has purchased the Damar Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Baynesville, Kan.—The Haysville Elvtr. & Supply Co., has leased the Baynesville Elvtr.

Rexford, Kan.—The Shannon Grain Co.'s elevator burned Sunday morning, June 21, at 2 o'clock.

Wakefield, Kan.—It is rumored that an elevator will be built here by Mr. Avery at an early date.

Huscher, Kan.—The elevator of Bossemeyer Bros. was slightly damaged by windstorm on June 10.

Montezuma, Kan.—Installation of a Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift is being made by Security Elvtr. Co.—P. H. Pelkey.

Seeman, Kan.—A pneumatic truck dump and steel dump grate has been installed in the elevator of the Midwest Grain Co.

Sharon, Kan.—The Sharon Co-op. Grain Co. has installed a Strong-Scott Pneumatic Truck Lift supplied by the White Star Co.

Wichita, Kan.—The office of the John Hayes Grain Co. has been closed, Mr. Hayes having transferred the business to Hutchinson.

Fellsburg, Kan.—Midwest Grain Co. has improved its local property with installation of a pneumatic truck dump and steel dump grate.

Abbeyville, Kan.—The local elevator of the Midwest Grain Co. has been fitted with a pneumatic truck dump and steel grate over the pit.

Ingalls, Kan.—The Ingalls-Charleston Grain Growers Co-op. Exchange sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment recently.

Melvorn, Kan.—L. C. Elmore's elevator burned at about 11 p. m., June 2; partly insured; a quantity of grain and feed was destroyed.

Mitchell, Kan.—The 12,000-bu. elevator of Colburn Bros. has been taken over by the Miller Grain Co., of McPherson, who now operates it.

Galena, Kan.—D. G. Pearson, owner of the Galena Feed & Implement Store, has installed a large size feed mixer, which is electrically driven.

Hopewell, Kan.—The Davidson Grain Co. will operate the Hopewell elevator of the Huff Grain Co. this summer, having leased it from the latter company.

Garfield, Kan.—Mr. Bartlett, of Wichita, bought the elevator owned by the Isley Lbr. & Grain Co., of Dodge City, and overhauled it in readiness for the new crop.

Studley, Kan.—The Studley Co-op. Exchange has ordered a new Gopher Drive Belt, new spouting and other repairs from R. R. Howell & Co.—W. E. Hewett.

Coolidge, Kan.—Romer Merc. & Grain Co. has installed a Strong-Scott Pneumatic Truck Lift in its elevator here. The device was supplied by the White Star Co.

Hardtner, Kan.—The Probst Elvtr. at this point has been leased by the Oklahoma Wheat Pool, and Emmett Gee has been sent here from Enid to be the manager.

Tribune, Kan.—C. Curry is the manager of the recently completed elevator erected for the E. L. Rickel Grain Co., of Salina, and operated as the Greeley County Grain Co., Inc.

Centerview, Kan.—The Huff Grain Co. has leased its elevator at this point to the Davidson Grain Co., which has retained W. W. Dugger, manager for the Huff Co., as manager.

Moorland, Kan.—Farmers Co-op Exchange is installing new distributor, roller bearing boot belt, spouting and other repairs purchased from R. R. Howell & Co., thru W. E. Hewett.

Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Hubbell Bldg. Des Moines, Ia.

Call or Wire

Our Expense for Immediate
Protection on

Elevators—Grain—Dwellings
Lumber Yards—Merc. Property

GEO. E. GANO

Hutchinson, Kans.

GRAIN

Merchandisers

Operators of Country Elevators and
a 2,000,000 bus. Terminal Elevator

WICHITA

"The Virgin Wheat Mecca"

long recognized as the leading market of the Southwest. Its facilities are the best and its Board of Trade members are well known for their fair dealing. If you are a country shipper, miller or exporter you cannot do better in any other market. Deal With These Board of Trade Members

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grain Futures, Stocks, Bonds, etc.

Ogren Grain Co.

Grain Merchants

Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.

Receivers, Shippers—Storage

Adair-Morton Grain Co.

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye

Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.

General Grain Business

Greensburg, Kan.—Leaford H. Cavin, who has been managing the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Isabel, Kan., has been appointed manager of the Security Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Big Bow, Kan.—C. G. Vosburgh, of Dodge City, put in a permanent foundation pit and loading spout, office and scales to use during harvest and afterward will erect the elevator this fall.

Junction City, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and warehouse have been leased by the Hogan Milling Co. The capacity of the elevator is 20,000 bus. and of the warehouse 40 carloads.

Coronado (Leoti p. o.), Kan.—The Southwest Grain Co.'s elevator has been leased to the Stevens-Scott Grain Co., which will operate it this year. A. E. McClimans is the agent in charge.

Denton, Kan.—Work is almost completed on the 14,000-bu. elevator being built for the Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co. by the A. F. Roberts Const. Co., and it is expected to be in operation soon.

Beattie, Kan.—G. B. P. Ruffner replaced Chas. Hagerman as manager of the local Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator on June 23. Mr. Ruffner used to manage the Centralia Farmers Union Business Ass'n.

Calvert, Kan.—It is reported that Lon Prose will probably in the near future rebuild his 12,000-bu. elevator (the only one here) that burned last month. Both building and contents were fully covered by insurance.

Ray, Kan.—Midwest Grain Co. has added 9,000 bus. to the capacity of its local elevator, bringing it to a capacity of 25,000 bus., and has improved the property with installation of a pneumatic truck dump and steel grate.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Security Elvtr. Co. has installed new electric motors in its elevators at Haggard, Satanta and Greensburg. New leg belts have been installed at Keyes, Boise City, Marienthal, and Greensburg. This equipment was supplied by the White Star Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Larabee Mills, which have been closed for several years, will start operations again this month, probably the 15th. Millwrights have been going over the plant and putting the machinery in condition, getting ready for the new wheat.

Lehigh, Kan.—Lehigh Milling Co. has been reorganized into a partnership between Henry Froman and J. E. Likes, and has reopened operations under the old name with Mr. Froman looking after operation of the plant and Mr. Likes looking after the office and sales.

Manter, Kan.—The Johnson Co-op. Grain Co. recently opened a branch station at this point and will handle only grain this year, oil being handled thru the Johnson station. It is planned to erect a new elevator at Manter next year, using the loading machinery now in use, in the new house.

Anthony, Kan.—Schnackenberg & Stark have rebuilt their elevator which burned last fall, installing a White Star Special Boot, SKF Ball Bearings, 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a rubber covered cup belt and White Star V cups, and other modern equipment supplied by the White Star Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—John Hayes, who recently transferred the activities of the John Hayes Grain Co. from Wichita to Hutchinson, has become a member of the Hutchinson Board of Trade on transfer from the Midwest Grain Co.

Lewis, Kan.—The Davidson Grain Co. has leased the local elevator of the Huff Grain Co. and will operate it this summer. Will Johnston, of Kingsley, former manager of the Kansas Grain Co.'s elevator at Garfield, will manage the house.

Oswego, Kan.—Grain dealers of this district met at the Community Hall, Tuesday evening, June 16, a 6:30 o'clock dinner being followed by a get-together meeting. Several interesting talks were given by men prominent in the trade. This district comprises six counties, and the meeting was well attended.

Elkhart, Kan.—Muncy & Carson have recently completed a new elevator here, installing a Strong-Scott Pneumatic Truck Lift, White Star Special Boot, 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, White Star Special V Cups, 10-ton truck scale and other modern equipment supplied by the White Star Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The local office of Wolcott-Lincoln, Inc., is now managed by M. T. Moritz, taking the place of Price Feuquay who moved to Wellington to take charge of the company's new office and terminal elevator at that point. Associated with Mr. Moritz is Geo. Morche, formerly with the Marshall-Hall Grain Corp. at St. Louis.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Following are the new com'ites of the Board of Trade for the ensuing year: Arbitration com'ite, C. D. Jennings, R. W. Vance and H. C. Morton; appeals com'ite, Joe Brada, A. W. Estes, and M. A. Keith; elevator com'ite, B. F. Young, R. C. Davidson and G. D. Estes. The list of new officers and directors of the board appeared in the June 10 Journals.

McPherson, Kan.—Rapid progress has been made on construction of the new elevator of the C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co., replacing the one that burned this spring and built on the old foundation. The new plant has an Ehrsam head drive, manlift, spouting, and distributor, and a 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. It is being built by Sandstrom & Jerpe, and is already in operation.

Brenham (Greensburg p. o.), Kan.—The Brenham Merc. Co.'s new 25,000-bu. elevator just completed by the Star Engineering Co., replacing the elevator burned recently, is equipped with truck dump, steel grates and hopper and head drive, permitting the handling of 2,500 bus. per hour. The loading-out scale is a 10-bu. automatic scale. The elevator, which is 28x16½x6½ feet, is of wood construction with sheet iron covering.

Great Bend, Kan.—The Barton County Flour Mills Co.'s new grain storage addition of 150,000 bus. capacity was recently completed by the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. The new 2,500-bu. hopper scale will outlet into either of four bins. Electric motors are provided for the conveyor belts both at the basement and the gallery of the new addition. A bridge was built from the top of the addition to the head house near the mill.

Salina, Kan.—The new concrete storage tanks under construction for the Salina Grain & Milling Co. (subsidiary of the H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co.), reported previously in the Journals, will bring the company's total storage at this point to 750,000 bus. The operation of the new unit will be in connection with the head house of the former unit, the another leg and some additional conveyor machinery will be installed. Construction is expected to be completed by Aug. 15.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Ed J. Whalen, for 12 years local manager of the Beyer Grain Co.'s office, well and favorably known thruout the Kansas grain trade, has entered the grain brokerage and merchandising business on his own account. He has opened an office at 519 R.-W. Bldg., under the name of Whalen Grain Co., and has the good wishes of a host of friends for success. Ed. Beyer, of Wichita, has taken charge of the Hutchinson business of the Beyer Grain Co., of which he is head.

Newton, Kan.—Hail damaged the mill plants of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., the Midland Flour Milling Co., and the Sixth St. elevator of the Midland Flour Milling Co. on June 14.

Attica, Kan.—During the night of June 26 the plant of the Attica Mills, consisting of a 500-barrel mill and 100,000 bus. wheat storage, burned; loss on buildings, about \$70,000; only small quantities of wheat and flour were on hand. Since the recent death of Harry Hunter, one of the partners in the business, the mill had been shut down for several weeks, being held under the jurisdiction of the probate court, with C. W. Hunter, pres. of the Hunter Milling Co., of Wellington, as administrator of the estate.

Marienthal, Kan.—Stevens-Scott Grain Co. has just completed construction of an 18,000-bu. studded, iron-clad elevator. It is fitted with an all-steel truck lift, steel grate and pan, a 10-h.p. gasoline engine, rope drive on the leg, SKF Ball Bearings, Superior DP Cups, an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a 10-ton truck scale and other modern equipment. The capacity of the dump sink is 3,000 bus.; the leg will loft 2200 bus. per hour, which makes it a rapid handling house. J. F. Downing is the agent in charge.

Linn, Kan.—The Linn Co-op. Exchange is remodeling its west elevator, relining bins with sheetiron, extending the screw conveyor to the loading spout 12 feet so that grain may be more directly dropped into cars, and replacing the 5-h.p. motor with a 7½-h.p. This is the new organization that was formed last February and bot the elevators of the old Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. and of Fred J. Slipsager, and made the latter manager. In about 90 days the company expects to install a hammer mill and a feed mixer, probably in one of its two elevators.

KENTUCKY

Middlesboro, Ky.—Fire reported as probably caused by friction on pulley damaged the Texas of the milling plant of the Middlesboro Milling Co. on June 29.

Louisville, Ky.—Oscar Fenley, 76 years of age, pres. of the Kentucky Public Elvtr. Co., retired banker, capitalist, farmer and former president of the Bourbon Stock Yards, died at his home here June 28, following a long illness.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—The plant of the Kentucky Feed Mills was damaged by fire, which started on the seventh floor of the elevator, on June 25; the actual fire loss was about \$1,000, but the damage done by water to grain, feed and motors was reported to be about \$50,000; loss well covered by insurance. While repairs are being made, another local firm is helping out the Kentucky Feed Mills by manufacturing what it needs according to formulas.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—The annual summer outing of the Traffic Club of Baltimore was held at Severn Bridge Beach on the afternoon of June 25. A baseball game between teams representing the local club and the York, Pa., Traffic Club was the feature of the entertainment. The game was won by the Baltimore Club.—R. C. N.

Baltimore, Md.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. has installed a mechanical puller at its grain elevator at Locust Point, to move the smaller sail boats bringing grain from the lower Maryland counties under the pneumatic suction leg without the use of man power. Heretofore, when there was high wind, some difficulty was experienced in getting the boats around.—R. C. N.

Baltimore, Md.—C. E. Wood, superintendent of elevators of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is said to be in the lead for the minority appointment on the fire board of this city. Mr. Wood has, for years, been active in matters dealing with the prevention and control of fires, and only recently arranged for a demonstration of the various causes of dust explosions for Baltimore fire chiefs at the Arlington Experimental Station of the Department of Agriculture in Virginia.—R. C. N.

We Finance

grain, grain products, seeds and soy beans while stored in your own mills and elevators. Reasonable rates. Details on request.

THE GENERAL STORAGE CO.

Broadway and E. 15th St., Cleveland, O.

MICHIGAN

Merrill, Mich.—Chas. Wolohan, Inc., is planning an addition, 30x32 feet, on the west end of its local elevator to be used for feed grinding and mixing.

MINNESOTA

Dassel, Minn.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has bot the elevator of Linzay Pankake.

Wanamingo, Minn.—A new flour shed has been erected by the Farmers Elevtr. Co.

Bellingham, Minn.—A new distributor has been installed by the Farmers Elevtr. Co.

Arlington, Minn.—A new floor has been put in the elevator driveway by the A. M. Timm & Sons Co.

Ivanhoe, Minn.—The west elevator of Geo. P. Sexauer & Son has been reshingled and other repairs made.

Marietta, Minn.—The office building of the Farmers Grain Co. has been enlarged and a full basement put under it.

Darwin, Minn.—New coal sheds have been built by the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co., the old ones having been taken down.

Winthrop, Minn.—The Pacific Grain Co. has bot the Winthrop Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, recently damaged by fire.

Detroit Lakes, Minn.—Some repairs may be made to the Detroit Elevtr. Co.'s elevator this summer and the house painted.

Clinton, Minn.—The resignation of G. A. Smyth as manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator became effective July 1.

Verdi, Minn.—A 10-ton truck scale has been installed at the local elevator of George P. Sexauer & Son and the elevator repaired.

Montevideo, Minn.—The installation of a magnetic separator on its feed mill is being considered by the Farmers Equity Exchange.

Cyrus, Minn.—A new dump and a 20-ton truck scale have been installed and some minor repairs made at the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator.

Louisburg, Minn.—General repairs are being made at the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, the office being rebuilt and 10-ton truck scales installed.

Callaway, Minn.—The installation of a feed mill is being discussed by the Callaway Farmers Elevtr. Co. stockholders, some of whom are in favor of it.

Northcote, Minn.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator will reopen in August, and it is reported that the former manager, J. H. McIlraith, will be in charge.

Hector, Minn.—The Hector Co-op. Milling Co. is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. install a Strong-Scott Blower System, build additional bins and make other general repairs.

Blue Earth, Minn.—The Blue Earth Mill, branch of the International Milling Co., has closed down, putting 30 men out of work. This mill has been operating for many years.

Argyle, Minn.—Jos. Coninx is the manager of the elevator recently bot by McCabe Bros., of Duluth and Minneapolis from T. Chandler, who had operated the elevator for 15 years.

Slayton, Minn.—A broken rib and chest bone was sustained by Otto Kragnes, sec'y of the Farmers Elevtr. Co., when he was crushed between a truck and a building recently.

New York Mills, Minn.—The New York Mills Farmers Elevtr. Co. is considering the possible installation of a feed mill at a future date, but nothing definite has been decided yet.

Nassau, Minn.—A new warehouse has been erected and the entire plant covered with galvanized iron by the Farmers Elevtr. Co. Also a magnetic separator has been installed for the grinding mill.

Lake City, Minn.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co., which recently added oil and gasoline to its sidelines, and is erecting gasoline pumps near its elevator, contemplates installing a truck for bulk delivery.

Le Sueur, Minn.—O. H. Hoveland, former manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator at Winthrop, Minn., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s house here, succeeding Sam Doherty, resigned.

Fosston, Minn.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has renewed its articles of incorporation for 30 years.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n's terminal elevator has been completed; capacity, 3,200,000 bus.

The Soo Line Railway has sold its big elevator at Penn and 49th Aves. to the Farmers National Grain Corp., it is reported. The Bartlett-Frazier Co. has operated this elevator for years.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, linseed oil manufacturers, have announced the immediate construction of 1,000,000 bus. additional grain storage space, adjoining the company's elevators at 25th and University Aves. S. E., the capacities of which are 700,000 bus. and 1,000,000 bus. The Fegles Const. Co. has the contract.

The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.'s 7,000,000-bu. elevator under construction by the McKenzie-Hague Co., Inc., will consist of a series of round tanks, four wide by eleven long, spread in both directions to provide inter-space and outer-space bins. The tanks will be 32 ft. 4 in. inside diameter, the total height of grain 152 feet. On one end of this storage unit will be installed two 16,000-bu. legs, arranged to receive grain from receiving pits located on each side of the storage. A freight elevator of the platform type and two 2,500-bu. scales will be installed. Ventilating shafts will be provided, extending the full height, for the ventilation of the tunnels. In addition to the new unit, an overhead bridge will be constructed for a conveyor system, connecting to other units of the plant. The large round tanks will be provided with Zeleny Thermometer System. The new unit is to be fireproof thruout and up to date in every respect. Completion is planned between Sept. 1 and 15.

MISSOURI

Ashland, Mo.—L. L. Burnett and W. D. Sapp have purchased a site and contemplate erecting a feed mill and operating a lumber yard.

Kenoma, Mo.—George Schreiner, of Lamar, has taken over the elevator at this point from the estate of the late W. R. Harris, and Rudy Schreiner will manager it.

LaGrange, Mo.—James L. Bradshaw, who has had six years experience in the stock feed business, his son Elwin, and Herbert Slater have organized the Missouri Feed Co. to manufacture a culture feed for hogs, poultry and cows.

Laddonia, Mo.—The new manager of the elevator of the William Pollock Mill & Elevtr. Co. is Ogle Heim, of Vandalia, former manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator at that place, who succeeds Robert Ferris, resigned, who has been the local manager since the leasing of the elevator last fall.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The 1,000,000-bu. addition to the Wabash Elevtr., operated by the Uhlmann Grain Co., is nearing completion.

Robert S. Nicholson has applied for membership in the Board of Trade on transfer from W. S. Nicholson, deceased.

On June 17 the equipment and stock of the Q's Gold Bond Feed Mills were damaged by fire reported as being caused by defective wiring.

Members of the Board of Trade were treated to a real chicken dinner with squirrel soup trimmings, on June 20, Oscar Cook, wheat buyer for the Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., acting as host at his farm home near the city.

D. McIntyre has been appointed export manager of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co. Mr. McIntyre has been with the export grain trade of New York, and he is also experienced in European and South American grain trade.

True R. Slocum, former local manager for the Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., is now going "on his own," having taken offices in the Livestock Exchange Bldg., where he is doing business as the Kansas City Cake & Meal Co. He will, from time to time, add other feedstuffs.

Early in July progress was reported on the many new storage additions to elevators of this city, all of which have been reported in previous numbers of the Journals, as follows: The Katy Elevtr., as the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Elevtr. is called, operated by the Uhlmann Grain Co., began taking in wheat on July 2 at its new 1,000,000-bu. addition. At the Santa Fe Elevtr., operated by the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., 2,000,000 bus. of the 4,000,000 bu. addition was ready to operate July 6 and the balance is expected to be ready by July 15. The Rock Island Elevtr., operated by the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., the 1,200,000-bu. addition is expected to be completed by July 10. The Missouri-Pacific Elevtr., operated by the Continental Export Grain Co., is expected to receive grain at its 2,500,000-bu. addition at about July 15. The Norris Grain Co.'s 1,000,000-bu. addition will be completed early in August, as will also the 500,000-bu. addition at the Kansas City Southern Elevtr., operated by the Moore-Seaver Grain Co. The Kansas-Missouri Elevtr., owned by the Missouri Pacific Railroad and operated by the Hall-Baker Grain Co., subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corp., is expected to complete its 2,250,000-bu. addition in September. When these additions are all completed Kansas City will rank second in the United States as to grain storage capacity, with a total of approximately 60,000,000 bus.

MONTANA

Williams, Mont.—A 10-h.p. motor and a new head drive have recently been installed by the International Elevtr. Co.

NEBRASKA

Tilden, Neb.—The H. C. Luers Elevtr. has been leased to C. E. Kelley, of Rock Rapids, Ia.

Rohrs, Neb.—The Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator at this point was sold at public auction on July 6.

Thurston, Neb.—The elevator of the Farmers Grain Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on June 20.

Beaver Crossing, Neb.—The Beaver Crossing Grain Co. has appointed W. W. Randle manager of its elevator.

Dix, Neb.—It is reported that the Ehlers & Benning elevator has been sold to the Farmers Westcentral Grain Corp.

Kimball, Neb.—The Welch Grain Co.'s elevator is reported to have been sold to the Farmers Westcentral Grain Corp.

Wallace, Neb.—On June 10 lightning tore a hole in the cupola and caused other minor damages in the plant of the O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.

Octavia, Neb.—The J. F. Grosshans Grain Co. has finished repairing its elevator. All repairs were furnished by the York Fdry. & Engine Wks.

Tobias, Neb.—A new chain drive and other repairs have been installed by the Barstow Grain Co. All equipment was furnished by the York Fdry. & Engine Wks.

Roscoe, Neb.—The machinery installation recently made by the Farmers Elevtr. Co., reported in the last number of the Journals, was made by the R. M. VanNess Const. Co.

McCook, Neb.—C. A. Rogers, for the past eight years manager of the Clay-Leahy Grain Co.'s McCook office, was married to Miss Clara Tillery, at Oberlin, Kan., June 15.

Lodgepole, Neb.—A new farmers elevator company has bot the elevator from Paul E. Smith, who, in turn, has bot C. A. Fuelscher's elevator, doing business as the Lodgepole Grain Co.

Omaha, Neb.—The Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. is erecting a two-story brick and concrete warehouse at its plant here, to be used as a warehouse and also as a self-rising flour manufacturing plant. Horner & Wyatt drew the plans.

Palmyra, Neb.—The elevator of J. H. Carroll that burned on June 11, as reported in the last number of the Journals, contained about 3,500 bus. of grain at the time; insurance was carried, but not nearly to the value of the property destroyed.

Omaha, Neb.—Three hundred men have been working in three 10-hour shifts daily on the Cargill Elvtr. Co.'s new unit under construction by the Fegles Const. Co. This second unit, of 5,000,000 bus. capacity, is being completed in time to handle the new grain.

Seward, Neb.—Paul Bek, Sr., manager of the local elevator of the Nye-Jenks Grain Co., was found dead in the elevator on June 16. He is survived by his widow and two sons. Mr. Bek, who was 65 years old, had not been well for several years and suffered continuously.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Gooch Food Products Co.'s building at the Gooch Milling & Elvtr. Co.'s plant was damaged by fire on June 25; loss, \$75,000; covered by insurance. The cause was believed to have been an overheated motor. Two firemen were overcome with smoke and a mill employe was scalded by steam from a broken pipe. The storage, feed mill and flour units of the company were not damaged.

Albion, Neb.—The name of the Albion Milling Co. (recently purchased by the Norfolk Cereal & Flour Mills, of Norfolk, as reported in the Journals last number) has been changed to the Norco Feed Mill. The Albion company has been specializing in custom grinding and the manufacture of sweet feeds and this business will be continued. A number of improvements are planned for the future, and remodeling of the plant has already started.

Fremont, Neb.—A 500,000-bu. addition to Elvtr. B of the Farmers National Grain Corp. (formerly the Nye-Schneider-Fowler elevator) is to be built. Horner & Wyatt are drawing the plans and will supervise the construction. This addition, which is to be of concrete, will give the elevator a total capacity of 1,100,000 bus. Contract for the construction has been let to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., whose contract does not include machinery or its installation.

The new warehouse law of Nebraska will go into effect some time in July. The main features of the enactment are as follows: Privilege as a warehouse open to all dealers. "Grain held in storage longer than 10 days on which actual sale price has not been fixed" makes the elevator a public warehouse. Nebraska State Railway Commission administers law. Application must describe elevator; capacity, equipment, relation to trackage and ownership. Application must be accompanied by receipt from State Treasurer for \$5 license fee for each warehouse, and bond for amount equal to full value of grain held in storage at any one time. Railway Commission to issue license good to Jan. 1. Reports must be sent to Commission the first of each month showing grain in storage. Receipts must be issued for grain received for storage. All receipts forms to be alike, as prepared by Commission. Owner of grain may demand all or part of the grain any time, delivered direct to himself or at any terminal market or transit point, such grain subject to usual charges. Storage charges; 1½ cents per bushel for first 15 days for wagon grain; 1 cent per bushel for carloads. Thereafter 1/25 of 1c per bushel per day storage. "These charges shall be full compensation for receiving, handling, storing and additional charge of 2c per bushel shall be made on all grain returned to owner out of storage at country elevators and warehouses." All storage contracts shall terminate on June 30th each year except on corn which will terminate March 31. Grain stored under Federal Warehouse Act is exempt. Appropriation for enforcement \$10,000.00. Usual penalties for violation of the law. This ought to be practical for the elevators and accommodate the farmers with a lot of storage space.—J. N. Campbell, sec'y Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Omaha, Neb.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Wiscasset Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, 500 shares of no par value; pres. and treas., Monroe J. Lorimer; to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in grain, feed, flour, etc.

West Warwick, R. I.—We started in the grain business about four months ago, and feel that we are progressing very nicely. We are the exclusive distributors of the Arcady Wonder Feeds.—Robert Craig Coal Co.

NEW MEXICO

Melrose, N. M.—A Strong-Scott Pneumatic Truck Lift has been installed by Wrinkle's Store. It was supplied by the White Star Co.

Clovis, N. M.—G. W. Helm, of St. Joseph, Mo., has been employed as manager of the new elevator recently completed for the Sam Pipkin Grain Co. by the A. F. Roberts Const. Co.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—New members of the Produce Exchange include H. C. Weltzein, C. T. Weihman and M. D. F. O'Dowd.

New York, N. Y.—The Central Grain Corp. is made up of practically the same persons who composed the former Schwartz Grain Co., Inc.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Good progress is being made on the 600,000-bu. elevator addition to the plant of the Hecker H-O Co., reported in the Feb. 25 Journals, completion of which is to be this fall.

New York, N. Y.—Because the pool has changed its policy of direct marketing abroad to merchandising thru the trade, the Canadian Co-op. Wheat Producers, Ltd., closes its office in the Produce Exchange Bldg. this month. Walter G. Tod has been the manager.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The American Agricultural Chemical Co.'s meat scrap plants, located at this city, at Cleveland and Toledo, O., and at Detroit, Mich., have been bot by Darling & Co., of Chicago, who are mapping out a program of expansion, which, at Buffalo, will double the plant's capacity.

Lockport, N. Y.—Federal Mill, Inc., has awarded the contract for the construction of a 200,000-bu. storage addition to its plant to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. With the completion of this addition, the Federal Co. will have a total storage capacity of 300,000 bus. New grain moving and cleaning machinery will be added to the mill's equipment.

Buffalo, N. Y.—It is reported that the Collis Products Co. plans establishing a milling and packing plant at this city. Heretofore these departments have been operated at St. Paul and Omaha only. The company recently opened offices in this city, in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and will carry stocks at these points for delivery to dealers and poultrymen in the East.

Oswego, N. Y.—Loading of 100,000 bus. of wheat thru the Oswego grain elevator, the largest amount of grain handled here in years, was under way on June 16. Four canal boats, which were sent to Oswego from New York loaded with 600 tons of general cargo, were loaded at the elevator with wheat for the seaboard. The Great Lakes freighter that delivered the wheat to the elevator on June 9 was one of the first vessels to pass thru the new Welland Canal. The Federal Government has been deepening the harbor at Oswego since last fall.

NORTH DAKOTA

Highwood, N. D.—Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000.

Hillview, N. D.—Harvey Weber, of Hazelton, is the new manager of the Hillview Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Velva, N. D.—C. A. Shirley has succeeded H. F. Fisk as manager of the Northland Elvtr. Co.'s house at this point.

Milton, N. D.—Samuel O. Tollefson, elevator manager for the Farmers Elvtr. Co., has been missing since June 10.

Langdon, N. D.—Repairs are being made at the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. at this place. A new scale and dump will be installed. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Lansford, N. D.—The Lansford Flour Mill, William Braun proprietor, burned recently; loss, \$45,000.

New England, N. D.—The elevator and stock of E. J. Freeman were damaged by exposing fire of the Columbia Elvtr. on June 29.

Kintyre, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has repaired its elevator, installing new steel spouting, Link-Belt Boots and other equipment.

Minto, N. D.—Alex W. Michalski, of Walshville, has succeeded E. M. Loveland, resigned, as manager of the National Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Pickert, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has become the owner of the elevator of the former Pickert Farmers Elvtr. Co. and placed Milo Braaten in charge.

Ragan, N. D.—Corbin Parsons, manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, died June 29, at the age of 68 years. He is survived by his widow and several children.

Bottineau, N. D.—J. H. Schreiner, manager of the Great Western Elvtr. Co.'s house at this point, was seriously injured and burned recently when his car caught fire.

Fargo, N. D.—Oliver Knudson, North Dakota State Grain Commissioner, died at his home here, of heart disease, recently. His widow and one daughter survive him.

Barlow, N. D.—Lars Alme, former grain buyer for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Carrington, is now the proprietor of the Barlow Grain Co.'s elevator, formerly the Powers Elvtr.

Glen Ullin, N. D.—J. E. Fridgen, resident agent for the Occident Elvtr. Co. for many years, has resigned and been succeeded by J. J. Ferderer, who has been with the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Hebron for several years. Mr. Fridgen is retiring from the grain buying business.

Wildrose, N. D.—It is reported that neither the Imperial Co.'s elevator nor the Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co.'s elevator will, in all probability, be rebuilt this year. The recent burning of these two houses was reported in the last number of the Journals. The farmers company, which was insured for \$16,000, will probably continue to do business on a somewhat smaller scale. Most of the grain damaged in the fire has been sold to farmers and stockmen.

OHIO

Marion, O.—Marion Grain & Supply Co. has added a new Sidney manlift to its equipment.

Lyndon, O.—Lyndon Farmers Exchange is installing new Sidney elevators and other equipment.

Sunbury, O.—The roof of the G. J. Burrer Co.'s elevator was blown off in a severe windstorm on June 26.

Grelton, O.—On June 27 fire of undetermined origin damaged the elevator plant of the Farmers Grain & Seed Co.

Hooker, O.—Fire reported as being caused by lightning severely damaged the elevator of the Shaw-Turner Co. on June 21.

Hoytville, O.—A little siding was blown off the elevator of the Hoytville Grain Co. and five windows were blown out by a windstorm on June 26.

Richwood, O.—The grain elevator on this property has been placed in operation, with the writer in charge.—Richwood Implement Co., by C. A. Smith.

Sycamore, O.—It was rumored several weeks ago that the Sycamore Milling & Supply Co. (a farmers company) was to be merged with the Ohio Farmers Co-op. Ass'n in the near future.

Stanley (Okolono p. o.), O.—The Holgate Farmers Elvtr. Co., of Holgate, O., recently decided to erect an elevator at Stanley, on the site of the elevator (owned by Mrs. Hammon) that burned late in April.

Cleveland, O.—Creditors and claimants of the Lake Shore Elvtr. Co. have been notified by the attorney for A. B. Peek and W. C. Seaman, receivers for the elevator company, to file proofs of claim before July 31, 1931.

Kileville, O.—Fred Kile, who together with his son, Elton Kile, operated an elevator at this point for a number of years, died quite unexpectedly of heart trouble, on June 23, after an illness of about a month, at the age of 68 years. His wife died three years ago.

Jackson, O.—The Ubiko Milling Co., of Cincinnati, has filed suit against the Peters Milling Co., of Jackson, asking receivership. It is claimed that the Ubiko Co. has a judgment but could not collect, and that the Peters Co. suffered as a result of the recent bank failure in Jackson.

New London, O.—Frank B. Carr, a local grain dealer for many years, died recently, funeral services being held on June 23. He was a member of the old grain firm of Palmer & Carr, the name of which was changed a few years ago to Palmer & Nelson. Mr. Carr was 64 years of age.

Cincinnati, O.—The new manager of the Feed department of the Early & Daniel Co. is Ellis Early, son of M. Lee Early, of the firm. Mr. Early, Jr., succeeds G. E. Linder, who has been transferred by the company to Morristown, Tenn., where he will have charge of the Pinnacle Mills for the company.

North Baltimore, O.—G. W. Ebersole, former manager here, resigned in May, and Fred Kalmbach, from whom we purchased this plant last August, is the new manager for the company.—North Baltimore Grain Co. [It was reported in the last number of the Journals that Mr. Ebersole had bot the Mortimer Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator at Mortimer, r. d. from Findlay, O.]

Hooker, O.—The elevator at this station belonging to the Shaw-Turner Co., of Lancaster, was struck by lightning at about 9 o'clock Sunday evening, June 21, and burned; loss, \$12,000; partly covered by insurance. There was no grain in the building, the last shipment of corn having been taken out just a week previous. The grain usually handled at this point will be taken care of by the company at its Lancaster elevator for the present. The company expects to rebuild the burned elevator later in the season, but has no definite plans yet.

OKLAHOMA

Helena, Okla.—C. E. McCollum has leased the Enid Milling Co.'s east elevator.

Hunter, Okla.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of Russell Howard on May 21.

Capron, Okla.—I have re-leased the Southwestern Elvtr. for another year.—Clay Howard.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—T. E. McGee & Sons recently installed sweet feed system in their feed mill.

Carmen, Okla.—The elevator of the Farmers Union Co-op. Exchange was severely damaged by fire on June 29.

Lamont, Okla.—The Farmers Grain Co., J. W. Taber proprietor and manager, has sold out to the Deer Creek Elvtr. Co.

McCool (Hydro p. o.), Okla.—The General Grain Co. recently re-opened its local elevator, with Carl Curnutt as manager.

Canton, Okla.—The General Grain Co., of Oklahoma City, opened up its elevator at this point recently, with C. G. Foale as manager.

Darrow, Okla.—The elevator of the Wheeler Grain Co. burned and stock of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp. was damaged on June 25.

Hollis, Okla.—T. M. DeSpain and associates have bot the Hollis Mill & Elvtr., and have opened the elevator for business with Mr. DeSpain as manager. As soon as harvest is over, the mill and feed grinder will be started.

Welch, Okla.—H. W. Cole has made some improvements at the old elevator he operates on the Katy right-of-way, including running up the elevator to a greater height. Additional storage bins will be built as the necessity arrives.

Hennessey, Okla.—The elevator of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. was burned last month. Manager Kees has been busy laying plans for its rebuilding since, and work on the new project, a proposed 100,000-bu. concrete structure, will soon be under way.

Wakita, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has purchased the Haddican Bldg. and residence property and has moved the main offices of the elevator to that location. A line of petroleum products, also a full line of tires and batteries will be kept in connection with the filling station business just acquired.

Guymon, Okla.—The Rogers Grain Co.'s new 25,000-bu. elevator, built to replace the house lost by fire recently, has been completed and is receiving the new crop. The loading capacity is 40 bus. per minute. It is of frame construction, covered with sheet-iron, and equipped with up-to-date machinery. The Star Engineering Co. had the contract.

Eva, Okla.—A small loading station has been built here this year by the Stevens-Scott Grain Co., which intends to replace it next year with a regular elevator, of more extensive capacity. A dump, grate, sink, and 10-ton truck scale are provided for handling grain, which is loaded direct into cars with a blower. Storage room for about 3,000 bus. is provided in two steel tanks. Robert Briggs is the local man in charge.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Culdesac, Ida.—A 24x32-foot addition is being erected at the flour mill plant of P. G. Paulsen, to provide more warehouse space.

Rosalia, Wash.—The Rosalia Grain Co., under the management of H. E. Goldsworthy, moved into its new office on Whitman and Fourth Sts. on June 16.

Culdesac, Ida.—The Vollmer-Clearwater Co. will erect a 55,000-bu. elevator, to make room for which it is now tearing down the west half of its warehouse.

Ellensburg, Wash.—Ralph Bryan, formerly with the Kenworthy Grain & Milling Co., of Tacoma, has been made manager of the Ellensburg branch of the Morrison-Kleinberg Co., hay dealers.

Seattle, Wash.—Manley Harshman, pres. of the grain and flour firm of Harshman Brokerage Co., died on June 26, at the Virginia Mason Hospital, from cancer of the stomach, after an illness of several months.

Tacoma, Wash.—At the annual meeting of the North Pacific Millers Ass'n, held in this city on June 27, the following officers were elected: Pres., I. E. Welk, Pendleton, Ore.; vice-pres., P. J. McKenney, Portland, Ore.; new directors, Preston Smith, Portland, and A. C. Lens, Spokane, Wash.

Pendleton, Ore.—Richard Rice, of Pendleton, will have charge of the string of warehouses which the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. is securing. All houses of the Independent Warehouse Co., owned by H. W. Collins, western manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp., have been purchased. They are principally in this (Umatilla) county, with some in Morrow County, and are said to be the largest string of warehouses in Oregon.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Storage facilities of the Walla Walla Farmers Agency at this point and at Dixie (same county), consisting of a 110,000-bu. elevator and a warehouse here and a 50,000-bu. elevator and warehouse at Dixie, have been purchased by the new Farmers National Warehouse Corp., subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corp. The Farmers Agency will retain its feed business, machinery and equipment here and will continue in business as before.

Genesee, Ida.—The Mikkelsen Grain Co. is erecting a cribbed elevator, having a four-foot concrete foundation, with bins, approximating 8x12 feet, 46 feet in height, each hopper to facilitate distribution of grain. A scale house is located at a distance from the driveway over the automatic scales and dump, to permit weighing in and out while grain is being delivered to the pits. Besides the regular elevator equipment, a pea weevil and grain cleaner will be installed.

Portland, Ore.—N. A. Leach, veteran grain man and vice-pres. of Kerr, Gifford & Co., has announced his retirement from active management of the firm, effective June 30. Mr. Leach, who has been with the company for almost 40 years, will retain his place on the board of directors, also his desk in the company's offices in the Lewis Bldg. Active management of the business has been turned over to Preston W. Smith, a vice-pres., and Mr. Leach expects to devote more time now to his work in connection with the Port of Portland and the Chamber of Commerce.

Portland, Ore.—At Terminal Elvtr. No. 4 the Dock Commission will allow discounts of from 10 to 50%, for the season of 1931-32, to those who ship up to 250,000 tons of wheat thru the terminal, 10% being given for the first 100,000 tons and 50% for amounts from that to 250,000 tons. As the Dock Commission can not lawfully lease the entire elevator to the Farmers National Grain Corp., it appears that this means is being taken to favor the Farmers National to the exclusion of other companies. On June 29, at a meeting of the grain com'tee of the Merchants Exchange, the matter was referred to the directors.

Spokane, Wash.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. has started the construction of a 750,000-bu. elevator, on Northern Pacific property, all five railroads having agreed to build spurs to the elevator site. The Northern Pacific has agreed to lease the property for 99 years at \$50 a month, and it is reported that Spokane Chamber of Commerce officials will underwrite this amount to meet the Farmer National's demand that a free site be provided. Contract for construction was awarded to Alloway & Georg on June 22 and on the following day work was started. The structure will be more than 200 feet long, 60 feet wide and 180 feet high, and will consist of 14 concrete tanks, each 24x100 feet, in addition to 22 bins in the work house. The work house will be 60x40 feet. It is expected to have the elevator completed late in September.

PENNSYLVANIA

Bangor, Pa.—A new line of dog feeds was recently put on the market by the Flory Milling Co., pioneer feed manufacturers and millers.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Emery, S. D.—The Shanard Elvtr. was damaged by fire recently.

Groton, S. D.—The Ferney Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is ironcladding its elevator.

Java, S. D.—The Java Equity Elvtr. Co. is rebuilding its elevator that burned in April.

Carthage, S. D.—A. J. Murphy's elevator burned in June, together with 500 bus. of grain.

Armour, S. D.—The Hunting Elvtr. at this station has been bot by the Floete Land & Loan Co.

Waverly, S. D.—The elevator of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co. was slightly damaged by lightning on June 19.

Firesteel, S. D.—The Van Dusen & Harrington Co.'s elevator has been bot by A. L. Holt, who will operate it.

Little Giant Solves Car Loading Problems

Where permanent elevator facilities are lacking, LITTLE GIANT Tube Elevator saves time, saves grain, saves money. Double hopper adjustable shield on feeder absolutely prevents choking. Close fitting head section—no spillage. Flights return under cover—no waste of grain. Made of copper-alloy galvanized steel. Low in first cost; lasts a lifetime. Write for more facts on LITTLE GIANT.

Round and Square Tube Elevators
Portable Elevators
All-steel CHAINLESS Bucket Elevators

PORTABLE ELEVATOR MFG. CO.
320 McLUN ST., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Rosholt, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. install a new Strong-Scott Dump at its elevator.

Claremont, S. D.—It is reported that the Cargill Elevator Co.'s elevator at this point and the Equity Elevator have been merged.

Nunda, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is considering electrifying its plant and covering the elevator with iron this summer.

Hitchcock, S. D.—A head drive, new leg, foundation and other repairs are being made for the Eagle Roller Mill Co. at this place. T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Strandburg, S. D.—J. P. Montag, of Esteline, has bot the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator and coal sheds. The elevator is being repaired and put in condition for the new wheat crop.

Brookings, S. D.—Geo. P. Sexauer & Son are building a new warehouse attached to Elevator, "C" and replacing the old shingle roof on the elevator, driveway and coal shed with composition.

Burkmore, S. D.—Sylvester Bowar has been made manager of the Atlas Elevator Co.'s elevator at this point. He was formerly assistant at the Faulkton Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator at Faulkton, S. D.

Sisseton, S. D.—Chas. N. Harris has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Society's elevator, succeeding C. G. Picker, manager for several years who resigned recently to take a position with a commission firm. Mr. Harris has been manager of the Rickert Elevator in this city for a number of years.

Chamberlain, S. D.—It was reported in the last number of the Journals that work would soon start on a new elevator here. Ray Rosholt and C. H. Townsend have bot the old elevator site, foundations, etc., and started the erection of a 25,000-bu. elevator, also feed grinder equipment. The new owners have also rented the fireproof flour storehouse, and will handle flour and feeds, as well as conduct an elevator business. Mr. Rosholt, who has had 30 years' experience in the business, will manage the new house, which is expected to be completed in time for the new crop.

SOUTHEAST

Hillsboro, Va.—The Charles Town Grain & Feed Co., of Charles Town, W. Va., has leased the mill at Hillsboro, known as Bean's Mill, for five years, for the purpose of grinding corn meal.

Richmond, Va.—In announcing the recent change of C. F. Morriss & Co., Inc., to Fleming-Spencer Co., Inc., H. G. Spencer, pres. of the former company, writes; "We will make a slight change in our business, in name only. Sanford Fleming has been in the brokerage business here for the past 15 years. I have been in charge of C. F. Morriss & Co. for the past five years."

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—The payroll of the Happy Feed Mills, amounting to \$832, was seized by two Negroes on June 27.

TEXAS

Edmonson, Tex.—The Edmonson Co-op. Co. recently installed a Boss Car Loader.

Dalhart, Tex.—The Dalhart Grain Co. has added a Boss Car Loader to its equipment.

Landergrin (Adrian p. o.), Tex.—The elevator of Lester Stone Grain Co. burned on June 28.

Beaumont, Tex.—A very small loss was sustained by fire in the five-story cupola of the Gordon Feed Co.'s plant on June 24, caused by lightning.

Hitchland, Tex.—T. J. Williams has become manager of the Henneman Grain Co.'s elevator. This house was recently operated by the Equity Exchange, of Guymon.

Higgins, Tex.—The elevator of the G. L. Dauner Grain Co. burned at about 2 o'clock a. m., June 23; loss to building, owned by W. B. Johnson, of Enid, Okla., estimated at \$6,000, with no insurance; the Dauner Grain Co.'s loss was small.

Huntoon, Tex.—The Huntoon Grain Co., under the ownership and management of W. F. Brown and E. J. Thosper, opened its elevator, about the middle of June, for the new crop of wheat.

Gruver, Tex.—Grain dealers of Gruver, representatives from the five elevators, held a meeting Monday night, June 22, at the Townsite office, at which time they discussed the wheat marketing situation, especially the question of mortgaged crops.

Ogg (formerly Ralph, Canyon p. o.), Tex.—The Henneman Grain & Seed Co., of Amarillo, has bot the local elevator from Holland Toles and has placed Alden Mann in charge. Mr. Mann recently resigned as cashier of a bank in Happy to become the elevator manager.

Amarillo, Tex.—T. L. Griffith, of Lockney, Tex., operating the T. L. Griffith Elevator at that point, opened a grain brokerage office in Amarillo on June 22. W. D. Mathews, formerly of Ft. Worth, will manage the office.—Panhandle Grain & Commission Co., W. D. Mathews.

Greenville, Tex.—The Greenville Mill & Elevator Co. is erecting a new storage unit at its plant, having a capacity of 150,000 bus. and consisting of 13 tanks and 12 interstices. When the addition is completed the plant will have a total storage capacity of 350,000 bus. Work is being rushed to completion in order to store some of the new crop. Shepherd Bros. & Son have the contract.

Waco, Tex.—Only the production department of the Waco Mill & Elevator Co. will be closed down for the present, that business being handled by the Vernon, Tex., mill, as reported in the Journal's last number. The same office and delivery personnel will be maintained here and flour, feed and cereal stock carried as before. Production operations will be resumed in Waco at a later date.

Gruver, Tex.—J. H. Gruver & Son have under construction the third storage unit at their elevator, which will give the company a total capacity of 100,000 bus. Guy Reed, manager, is reported to have said that it was their intention to help the farmers hold their grain even if they have to build two or three more large rooms. The charge to the farmers will be 1c per bu. per month for storage.

Canyon, Tex.—The Hardeman-King Co., of Amarillo, has leased the local elevator of the McReynolds Grain Co. and is operating it, after overhauling and remodeling it. A new foundation was laid, new leg built, the head house raised 20 feet and a new 10-ton truck scale installed. The machinery has been speeded up so that it will handle 2,000 bus. per hour. T. E. Arnold, of Muleshoe, is in charge of the weighing of the grain.

Gruver, Tex.—Mr. Raymond is for himself at Amarillo, Tex., this year. I am the manager this year and our office is at Gruver, Tex., and not Borger. This is the A. P. Borger Grain Co., owned by A. P. Borger. We have no connection with the Borger Grain Co. of Amarillo, Mr. Raymond manager. And A. P. Borger has no interest in the Amarillo company which is managed by Mr. Raymond.—A. P. Borger Grain Co., J. L. Davis, manager.

Plainview, Tex.—H. B. Hankins, manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator at Tulia, Tex., was elected pres. of the Plainview Grain Exchange at a meeting held June 13; C. O. Byrnes, Dimmitt, was elected vice-pres.; W. C. Cowan, Tulia, vice-pres.; Carl G. Miller, Plainview, sec'y-treas. Directors are as follows: Ben F. Smith, Plainview; John W. Elliott, Kress; Burton Thornton, Lockney; Holland Toles, Happy; O. B. Dinwiddie, Hart; J. L. Halbert, Plainview, and J. E. McAvoy, Aiken. Several discussions were held at the meeting, including smut in wheat, by J. B. Wallace, manager of the exchange, and Jerry Henderson, of Ft. Worth; Judge W. C. Dinwiddie, assisted by Attorney Dennis Zimmerman, of Tulia, led a discussion on the problem of the grain dealer in handling mortgaged wheat. Albert G. Hinn, owner of the Plainview Mill & Elevator, was toastmaster at the banquet held in connection with the meeting.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—It is reported that the Farmers National Grain Corp. has purchased or leased 45 elevators in the intermountain country, affording storage for 2,500,000 bus. of grain. It is also rumored that the corp. has leased a 1,000,000-bu. terminal elevator here. The Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. owned 23 of them, the Globe Grain & Milling Co. 16, and individual companies the rest. The total storage amounts to 2,500,000 bus.

Nephi, Utah.—Construction has started on a grain storage warehouse by the Farmers National Grain Corp. to serve the Central Utah Grain Growers, Inc. Local growers have purchased a site adjoining the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad. The warehouse will have a capacity of 100,000 bus., sack storage. Each farmer's grain will be stacked on a separate rack, giving the farmer with a high grade grain a chance to get a good price. The plant will be bonded.

WISCONSIN

Poskin, Wis.—Theodore Hanson's feed mill burned last month.

Turtle Lake, Wis.—Prosser Bros. have closed their feed mill at this point.

Menomonie, Wis.—Lightning slightly damaged the mill of the Wisconsin Milling Co. on June 19.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The death of George P. Miller, one of the older members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, was announced on June 25.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Members recently admitted to the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange (the new name of the former Chamber of Commerce) include J. G. Vreeland and Adrian Ettinger.

Austria has quadrupled the duty on grain and raised that on flour from \$1.23 to \$4.70 per 220 lbs. More resentment at North America's attempt to boost the price of wheat.

FORT WORTH

*Is the Better Grain Market — Use It and Profit
Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:*

Uhlmann Grain Co.
Cash and Futures

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.
Export and Consignments

Transit Grain & Commission Co.
Consignments, Brokerage

James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain, Stocks, Provisions

Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Cash and Futures

Supply Trade

Fargo, N. D.—J. A. Davis formerly connected with the Wm. Dalrymple Co., is now North Dakota representative for Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.

Amarillo, Tex.—Rochelle & Rochelle, elevator contractors, are moving into a new office on West 36th street. The downtown office is being discontinued for the present.

Seattle, Wash.—Douglas W. Palmer, for the past 12 years milling engineer with Webster-Brinkley Co., has been appointed Northwestern representative for Sprout-Waldron & Co. Prior to his association with Webster-Brinkley, Mr. Palmer was with the Chicago office of Sprout-Waldron.

The Farmers' National Grain Corp., has aroused the ire of bag manufacturers in the Pacific Northwest thru its purchase of 1,000,000 convict-made bags from San Quentin penitentiary. Option on 2,000,000 more bags also has been taken. The price was said to be 6½¢ at San Quentin, or 6¾¢ in the north. Steps are being taken to prevent their shipment in either state.

Silver Creek, N. Y.—S. Howes Co. is mailing a circular which should be of extreme interest to all engaged in the mixing of feed, either commercial or custom. This circular describes in detail not only the Eureka 3-in-1 mixer, a complete, self-contained, motor driven unit, consisting of loader, horizontal mixer and bagger, but the new Dynamic Molasses Feed Mixer as well. Catalogs descriptive of the two machines will be sent on request.

Muncy, Pa.—Bulletin F-131-2 just issued by Sprout-Waldron & Co., features the Monarch Ball Bearing-Top and Bottom Screen-Rotary Cutters. In describing these machines the bulletin states: No equipment introduced to the feed milling industry has done more to improve the quality of feed or to cut down the cost of producing it than

the Rotary Cutter. It cuts, cubes and dices the corn into a product that is smooth, free from rough and ragged edges. A copy of this informative bulletin will be sent Journal readers on request.

East Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. C. McQuiston retired June 1 as general advertising manager of Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. He has been in charge of advertising for Westinghouse for 29 years. He has contributed greatly to the growth and organization of the advertising industry and many of its present high ethics are the result of his practice and preaching. He was responsible for the slogans "advertising must be truthful" and "advertising and selling must go hand in hand." Mr. McQuiston arranged the initial program over KDKA the Westinghouse radio broadcasting station. He is president of the Association of National Advertisers.

Ithaca, N. Y.—C. L. Saunders for over fourteen years general advertising manager and purchasing agent for Morse Chain Co., has retired, leaving the company April 1. Mr. Saunders before his association with the Morse Industries was for ten years consulting engineer and general contractor, Cleveland, O. He served, for seven years, the National Carbon Co., as consulting engineer, designing the buildings and equipment of the Highland Ave.-W. Madison plant and later as research engineer co-ordinating the equipment and manufacturing policies and standards of its several plants. Mr. Saunders, graduate Case School of Applied Science, age 65, member of several engineering societies, received the "Diplome de Medaille de Bronze" Exposition Universelle de 1900, Paris, France, for his work on "Carbon," has not announced his future plans.

No loans to dairy co-operatives will be made for the construction of new creameries where such facilities are available for purchase or lease at reasonable prices, was announced May 26 by Chairman Stone of the Farm Board, after a conference with representatives of the dairy industry. Why hesitate so long as the Board has any money left?

A Double Distributor for Grain Elevators

The Gerber Double Distributor that has proven so popular in the Northwest is equally well adapted for use in grain elevators in the Southwestern states and elsewhere.

This appliance operates on a principle distinctly different from that of the common radial distributor that swings in a circle on a pivot, in that the discharge end of the spout moves in a straight line away from or towards the elevator leg, while the upper end of the distributor spout remains attached to the elevator head discharge.

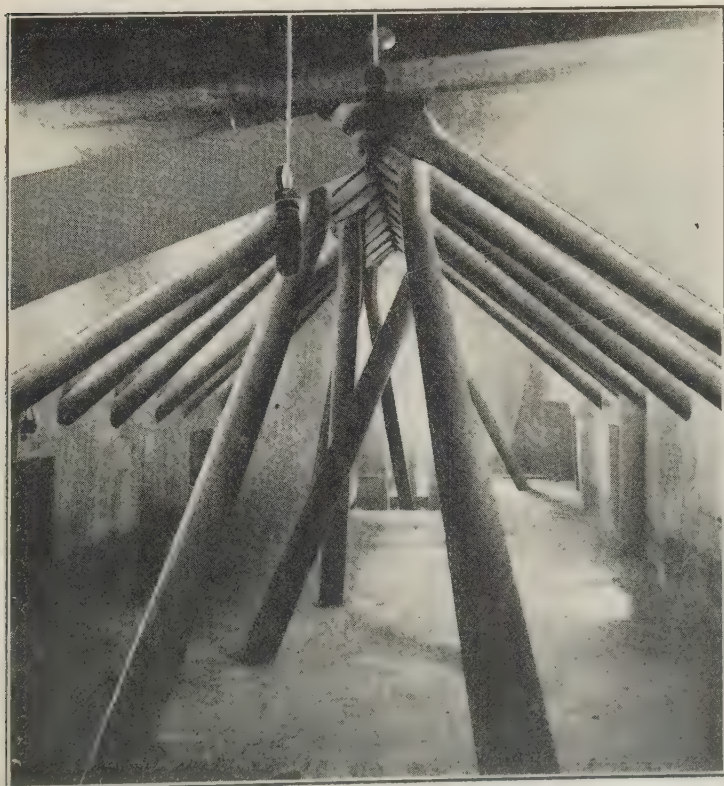
The necessary extension of the spout is obtained by a telescoping section.

The elevator man on the work floor below operates the distributor by means of a windlass, attached to which is a numbered belt indicating at all times to which bin the distributor is discharging. A weight attached to the front end of the spout pulls forward and locks in the desired opening, insuring against mixing of grains.

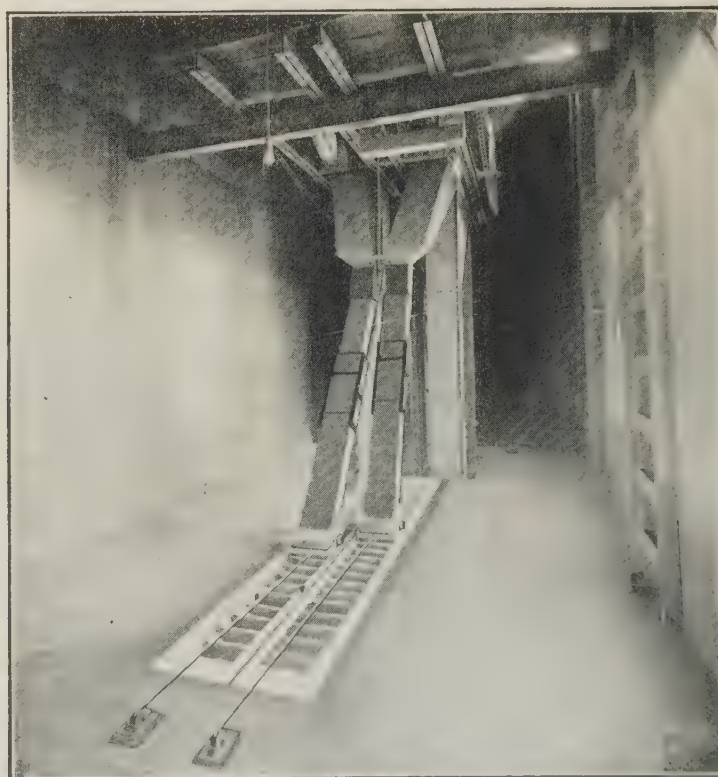
The double distributor operates to advantage in connection with two or more leg belts. Triple or even quadruple stands of elevators can be handled by a triple or quadruple distributor. A valuable feature is the simultaneous use of both legs to discharge into the same bin when desired, to obtain the maximum capacity, or the distributor will handle two kinds of grain separately at the same time.

As regularly constructed the distributor is adapted to elevators having 12 or more bins. The engraving herewith shows the distributor on one floor and the spouting on the floor below; the steel spout frame built into the floor between making the connection. Additional information may be obtained from the manufacturers, the James J. Gerber Sheet Metal Works.

France has promulgated a decree further increasing the percentage of foreign wheat permitted in domestic milling to 30 per cent.



Steel Bin Spouting attached to Steel Spout Frame.
Bottom view of spout frame.



New Double Distributor with Steel Spout Frame

Field Seeds

Raymondville, Tex.—The Eastern Seed Co. is constructing new quarters here.

Chicago, Ill.—The Ostberg Seed Co. has installed four seed cleaners for handling grass seed.

Flora, Ill.—Mr. James of Harrisburg, Ill., is the new manager of the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange.

Lafayette, La.—The Bacque Seed Co. has purchased quarters here, which will be remodeled for their purposes.

Dallas, Tex.—J. F. Plangman has resigned as president of the Sherman-Magnolia Seed Co., effective July 1. He plans to organize his own field and grass seed firm.

Kansas City, Mo.—John J. Tobin is president, and W. O. Robinson is sec'y-treasurer of the recently formed Mid-Continent Seed Co., Inc., specializing in Kentucky bluegrass.

Terry, Mont.—The Registered Alfalfa Seed Growers of Prairie County are installing a seed cleaning plant here. There are about 190 fields eligible for inspection, and 40 bean growers will use the plant.

Sheboygan, Wis.—The Stahl Implements & Seed Co. filed voluntary petition of bankruptcy on June 20, listing liabilities of \$40,473 and assets of \$34,111. The petition was filed by Henry and Thomas Stahl, co-partners.

Valley, Neb.—Suit for accounting of \$96,401 worth of assets of the C. Herbert Coy Seed Co., which in 1928 entered a voluntary trust agreement with creditors to settle accumulated debts, has been filed by three minor creditors of Pueblo, Colo.

The International Crop Improvement Ass'n reports splendid progress in many states along the lines of seed certification and the introduction of improved varieties. The Minnesota section reports the introduction of the new Minrus oats and the distribution of single crosses of seed corn.

Washington, D. C.—Supplies of seed oats in a number of Southern States are expected to be larger than last year, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The greatest increases were reported in Texas, Mississippi and Virginia. In Texas the crop was estimated to be at least 35% larger than last year. Larger supplies than

a year ago were likewise reported from Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas and Tennessee. In Oklahoma the crop was reported as about the same as a year ago.

Moving Pictures Reveal Seed Germination

The new U.S.D.A. "time-lapse" motion picture reveals how seeds germinate. One reel was just released to be shown at the Congress of International Seed Testing Ass'n meeting in Holland this month.

These unusual screen studies of the actual germination of seeds and plant growth enables one to see in a few moments the actual growth which occurred over a period of from three days to a week.

This machine automatically turns on lights, makes exposures, turns off lights, stops action and repeats the performance at intervals ranging from thirty seconds to one hour, indefinitely.

The Division of Seed Investigations has films on spring vetch, crimson clover, etc.

Iowa Seedsmen Meet at Ames

Ames, the home of the Iowa State Agricultural College, was host to the Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n recently, when another annual convention was held. Topics of discussion included crop conditions and probable yields of farm seeds, discussion of verified origin certificates on alfalfa, also proposed changes on state sealed and certified seed.

The afternoon was devoted to a short-course, given by professors in charge, including such subjects as testing seed for purity and germination, commercial inoculants, seed treatments with commercial dusts, etc. A field inspection trip of tests plots concluded the program.

Paul R. Benson, Shenandoah, was elected president; vice president, George Kurtzweil, Des Moines; Sec'y, Henry Kling, Cedar Rapids; and Treasurer, J. T. Hofler, Nora Springs.

Bluegrass a Record Crop in Kentucky

Kentucky bluegrass seed production this year is expected to be the largest on record. The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates a total production of 2,150,000 to 2,500,000 bus. of rough, cured seed, compared with 775,000 bus. in 1930, 1,350,000 in 1929, 300,000 in 1928, 1,850,000 in 1927, 2,050,000 in 1926, and 1,152,000 bus., the average annual production during the 5-year period 1922-26.

Weather conditions during the spring were unusually favorable for seed production in Kentucky, in sharp contrast with those of a year ago when drought alone caused almost a complete failure of the crop.

The quality of the crop, especially in Kentucky, is expected to be good to very good and to average much better than that of last year, which shrank more than usual in re-cleaning. In some sections, however, as in most years, the seed will be chaffy. Less difficulty in making heavy seed from the 1931 crop is expected by the cleaners.

Canadian Seedsmen Elect

George H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, Ottawa, Ont., was appointed to the post of honorary president, and Prof. J. T. Harrison, Winnipeg, Man., was chosen as president, at the conclusion of a four day annual convention at Kemptville, Ont., of the Canadian Seed Growers' Ass'n.

The Foot-Rots of Wheat and Their Control

E. H. Leker, Plant Pathology Specialist, Kan. Ag. Exp. Sta.

The Take-All Foot-Rot of Wheat almost invariably occurs in circular spots varying in size from less than a square foot to very large areas.

The plants in Take-all areas are usually dwarfed more or less and the leaves and stems are light brown or reddish yellow. In the advanced stages, all or nearly all of the plants within a spot are dead. The heads, if any are formed, are ashy white. The roots, crown, and lower stem are usually of a shiny black color in the later stages of growth. In the earlier stages of the disease, the shiny black color does not show, but a yellow or brownish color will be present. At this stage it is difficult to distinguish Take-all from other forms of foot-rot. The plants may be easily pulled due to the breaking of the rotted roots.

Rotate infested fields to other crops for at least three years. (Omit barley and rye in the rotation as they are susceptible and will perpetuate the disease.) Rotation will diminish the infestation to the point where two or three crops of wheat may again be grown without serious losses.

The Helminthosporium Foot-Rot of Wheat disease may show up in the field as individual plants, small irregular spots, or practically the entire field may be affected. In the early stage, the plants are of a reddish brown color and may be killed or dwarfed. In the later stages faded stalks and leaves occur and "white heads" will be scattered here and there thru an otherwise green field. The lower portion of the stem shows a rusty brown or light chocolate color, either as streaks or solid discolored areas. The roots are somewhat decayed, but not as much as for Take-all.

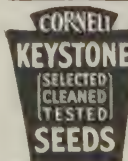
The development of Helminthosporium is favored by early seeding, by a dry warm growing condition, and by poor tillage methods.

LOUISVILLE SEED CO.

BUYERS AND SELLERS

All varieties CLOVER, FIELD and GRASS SEED, SOY BEANS and COW PEAS

226 No. 15th St. LOUISVILLE, KY.
Long Dist. Phone 6727-6728



CORNELL SEED CO.

FIELD SEEDS

BUYERS & SELLERS
ST. LOUIS, MO.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

St. Louis, Missouri

Southern Seedsmen Meet at Paducah

The Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n held its thirteenth annual convention in Paducah, Ky., on June 18-20. The program was splendid and the sessions well attended. President MARTIN J. YOPP, Paducah, presided.

L. HENRY MIXSON of Charleston, S. C., responded to the Mayor's address of welcome, saying: "Our principal purpose is the growing and merchandising of seeds in the South and we like to feel that we have an important part to play in the shaping of its destinies."

PRES. YOPP'S address appealed for co-operation. The presentation was brimming over with optimism and a profound faith in the industry. He said:

Let us realize what it means to hold a membership in the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, an organization which stands for the highest honor and for absolute fair dealing in every transaction. I know we have had much to contend with during the past two seasons. With the business depression and the lack of orders on the one hand and unfair competition from unscrupulous firms on the other hand, it has surely been discouraging. Most of us know what it is to have financial troubles, and many have been dangerously near actual failure.

Trade associations must be strengthened and supported by larger memberships. At this time, above all others, they need a greater moral and financial support. Most of them maintain efficient organizations that should be equipped for more aggressive action. Industrial leadership must be mobilized and assert itself toward definite objectives. With such a program made active, general business would soon inaugurate a healthy revival on a sound and substantial basis.

Attention was called by Pres. Yopp to the favorable I. C. C. decision on soybean, velvet beans and cowpeas rates.

PRES. YOPP recommended (1) that experiment stations throughout the southern states be strengthened by the appointment of an experiment station com'te by the incoming president; (2) that federal and state governments should put on an educational program teaching our farmers that it is just as important to plant the best obtainable seeds as it is to secure the best bred stock, but that the best obtainable quality of seeds can not be bought at a cheap price.

SECY-TREASURER FRANKS S. LOVE, Jacksonville, Fla., reported a balance on hand of \$3,855.11, in opening the second business session.

JOHN S. GARDNER, Department of Horticulture, University of Kentucky, Lexington, addressed the session on the extension service performed in the interests of seed growers. He recommended the elimination of superfluous synonyms, the stabilization of varieties and a real system of certification. "Variety in the final analysis must be arbitrarily made."

LANE WILSON, Shreveport, La., chairman of the new membership com'te, reported 29 new members.

JOHN NAPIER DYER, Vincennes, Ind., said:

Lest you have forgotten, it might be well to remind you that the golden era of prosperity were those years of great agricultural wealth, when the farm income ranged from fifteen to twenty billion dollars annually, and the reaction came when the dwindling of the farmers' spending power reached its low point in 1930, less than nine billions of dollars. It is a self-evident fact that if business is to get back to normal, the first and most essential thing to be done is to recreate agricultural values in order that agricultural spending power may be recreated.

In the beginning of the life of the Farm Board, industry, finance and transportation, as well as the farmer, were deluded into the belief that the political promises of farm relief were made in good faith, but two years of administrative work by the Farm Board has convinced the most enthusiastic supporters of the movement that the scheme is a 'flop.' The members of the Board, itself, have sensed the failure of their enterprise and those who are not blinded by the lure of a political job have run away from the oncoming deluge of adverse criticism.

F. J. D. MacKAY'S traffic com'te report was read by Sec'y Love, in opening the third business session, which report outlined the com'te's activities particularly in obtaining reduction in rail rates on cowpeas and soybeans. It said the Southern Freight Ass'n had proposed a reduction in classification ratings on cane, sorghum and millet seeds from Ohio River crossings, Gulf ports and Nashville, Tenn.

ALFRED CARL HOTTES, urged seedsmen to retain their enthusiasm at all times, develop personality in their businesses, and become "seed nuts" if need be. Closer attention to advertising and continually injecting something new therein, was urged.

Do not talk about fertilizer to your customers; they will think immediately of manure. Follow your advertisers who always call these things 'plant food.' Plant food feeds plants and fertilizers may smell bad. Use the words that you think are going to appeal to the person's imagination.

THE FRIDAY AFTERNOON session opened with the election of new members, as follows: Clarke & Keller Seed Co., Shawnee, Okla.; Epting Distributing Co., Leesville, S. C.; Gibson & Smallwood, Paris, Tenn.; J. W. Shreve & Son, Andalusia, Ala.; P. P. Williams & Co., Vicksburg, Miss.; Pace Seed & Supply Co., Cleveland, Miss.; and Durban & Williams Seed Co., Nashville, Tenn.

The following associate members were elected: Comstock, Ferre & Co., Wethersfield, Conn.; H. H. Chester & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Hogue-Kellogg Seed Co., Salinas, Calif.; Kalo Co., Quincy, Ill.; G. P. Rose & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Chas. H. Lilly Co., Seattle, Wash.; Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Shepherd Laboratories, Council Bluffs, Ia.; E. Suhr & Co., New York City; Waldo Rhonert, Gilroy, Calif.; Jenks-White Seed Co., Salem, Ore.; O. Machholz, Milwaukee, Wis.; Kaufman Union Set Warehouse, Chicago, Ill.; Washburn-Wilson Seed Co., Moscow, Ida.; Capital Fuel, Feed & Seed Co., Phoenix, Ariz.; Peter Hollenbach, Chicago, Ill.; Meeters, Inc., Lansing, Ill.; Purcell Seed Co., Evansville, Ind.; McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Yuma (Ariz.) County Farm Bureau Marketing Ass'n; Edgar S. Bryan, Norfolk, Va.; Arizona Feed & Seed Ass'n, Phoenix, Ariz.; Clarence R. Brown, San Juan Capistrana, Calif.; Sedwick (Kan.) Alfalfa Mills; and F. W. Schrorer, Valdosta, Calif.

THE AUDITING Com'te reported the books to be correct and in excellent order.

THE RESOLUTION Com'te appointed by the president included Ray Hastings, Chairman, Atlanta, Ga.; Harry Mixson, Charleston, S. C.; and D. R. Mayo, Knoxville, Tenn.

RAY HASTINGS, Chairman of the Tariff Com'te, reported on the work done. No changes have been made, although attempts were inaugurated to increase the duty on various kinds of bulbs.

J. GEORGE MANN, Chairman of the Traffic Com'te of the American Seed Trade Ass'n outlined the work accomplished in the interests of seedsmen in the matter of freight rates. He urged utmost co-operation.

A. REID VENABLE, Richmond, Va., a past-president, outlined present federal methods in assessing and collecting duties. He also gave the customs bureau rulings and enforcements and described the efforts expended to alter and modify such rulings. He recommended the adoption of the following:

We, the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, in convention assembled, do respectfully recommend to the Congress of the United States that they arrange to have an American seed analyst attached to and made a regular member of the Consular Office of certain key exporting European cities, with a properly equipped seed laboratory and official records, the duty of such an analyst being:

[Concluded on page 54]

Farm Seed Ass'n Becomes Division of A. S. T. A.

At the Farm Seed Ass'n's recent annual convention, held at Louisville, Ky., June 22-23, unanimous consent was given to become a unit of the American Seed Trade Ass'n and application for membership therein was made on this basis. The latter organization accepted their application as tendered. This step was taken in the belief that the former organization could best serve the seed industry thereby.

The Farm Seed Ass'n has been guided by George O. Smith the past three years, and he has made progress in bringing about a closer co-operation between members, which was acknowledged.

This interesting and well-attended convention opened on Monday morning with a meeting of the board of directors.

PRES. C. C. MASSIE, Minneapolis, Minn., called the afternoon's "open" business session to order, which was followed by a roll call by Sec'y George O. Smith, Washington, D. C. An unusually representative attendance was recorded.

C. D. ROSS, Louisville, then extended a most cordial welcome to the delegates, sketching briefly the entertainment program for the week. This is the first meeting to be held south of the Ohio River, he said. Pres. Massie responded, and followed with the president's address, from which we take the following:

Pres. Massie's Address

When we consider the serious problems the entire world is facing, the seed industry has little cause for complaint. True, there have been some disappointments and difficulties, but the seed industry has enjoyed better business during the first six months of 1931 than did most industries.

As seedsmen, we have endeavored to assist agriculture in planning a proper planting program. I refer to our active participation with Federal, State and Commercial Banking and Transportation interests by encouraging proper planting plans this spring.

It is difficult to measure the activities of our association in dollars and cents. Its value cannot be seen through the balance sheet.

Our Trade Rules, while new to us this year, have been of real value to us. Several cases have been handled through the headquarters' office, and our secretary, working quietly and thoroughly, has been able to obtain satisfactory conclusions without resorting to the Trade Commission Action.

In August we set up a Traffic Bureau at our Ass'n headquarters. This bureau is a co-operative effort on the part of the American Seed Trade Ass'n and the Farm Seed Ass'n to render an added service to the members of both groups. Altho the first



Pres. C. C. Massie, Minneapolis, Minn.

ten months of the bureau's activities, in auditing paid freight bills, do not show a great financial return, I am firmly convinced that next year and in the years to come the bureau will prove a very profitable investment to the membership.

The seed industry, altho the oldest and one of the most important industries in the world, is less understood than many others of much less importance. The public outside the industry has little or no conception of the value of clean seeds.

Seedsmen need our Ass'n. We need its activities in our behalf. There have, in the past, been matters come up relating to the seed industry that only our Ass'n could handle.

Before closing, I would like to venture a suggestion: that this Ass'n should instruct the incoming president to render an expense account for all traveling expenses, stenographic and postage expense.

As a matter of good business, I make this suggestion for the good of the Ass'n, with the idea that this matter of expense should be borne by the Ass'n.

J. GEORGE MANN presented the report of the Traffic Com'te, which was supplemented by a report by D. S. Payson, Washington Traffic Department Manager.

WM. P. WOOD, JR., gave a report as National Councillor of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, outlining the program of the recent meeting of this body.

Convention com'tes next appointed were: Nominations: Albert Mangelsdorf, Lawrence Teweles and Charles D. Ross. Resolutions: James Crossland, Maurice Scott and Roy Edwards.

TUESDAY'S SESSIONS were closed, wherein reports of various standing com'tes were presented, followed by discussion. "Does Agriculture Demand Low Grade Seed?" was one of the more important topics under consideration. Others included, "The Seedsmen's Responsibility in Tagging," "The Need for Closer Co-operation in the Seed Industry," and "Co-ordination of Association Efforts."

SEC'Y SMITH expressed the following

words of appreciation and good wishes, in retiring as secretary:

"In witnessing the decision of the Farm Seed Ass'n to join the ranks of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, it is but natural that I should feel a certain tinge of sadness. My two and one-half years of close contact with the organization, the individual members and the trade in general have been most happy and congenial. I count myself wealthy today because of the friendships made.

"This sadness in parting with you, however, is counter-balanced to a great degree by my own positive conviction that the merger will react to the benefit of every member of the industry. It is, in my judgment, the most progressive step ever taken by the seedsmen of North America."

Southern Seedsmen Meet at Paducah

[Continued from page 53]

1. To inspect and analyze all officially and properly drawn samples of seed submitted to him for export from the European shipper to the United States and to furnish quadruplicate copies of such analysis, one being retained for his records and three being sent to the shipper.

2. The European shipper shall then retain one copy for his files, attach one to his forwarding papers to be properly filed with our United States Customs Office at the United States port of destination, with the fourth copy attached to shipper's invoice and draft to United States purchaser.

3. With these analysis papers properly attached and filed there will be no need of a Consular Certificate, nor will there be any need of examination or inspection of the seed at destination port. The copy of the analysis filed with our Customs port officers, as above outlined, will enable them to assess and collect the proper duty, if any, and order the seed either delivered to consignee if located at destination port, or forwarded to the buyer's house at an interior city, without any delay at all for examination or analysis or valuation, all of this having been done at shipper's embarkment port by our own United States official analyst stationed there under this recommendation for that purpose.

Therefore, as before shown and explained, this will do away with all needless examination and delay at port of destination, enabling the importer to at once deliver to his buyers without the often long delay caused by the present system of examination, inspection and analysis on arrival, so often disastrous to all concerned.

We, the Southern Seedsmen's Association, desire to go on record as favoring a nationwide seedsmen's association, with central offices established at Washington, D. C., with a competent secretary or manager in charge the year round.

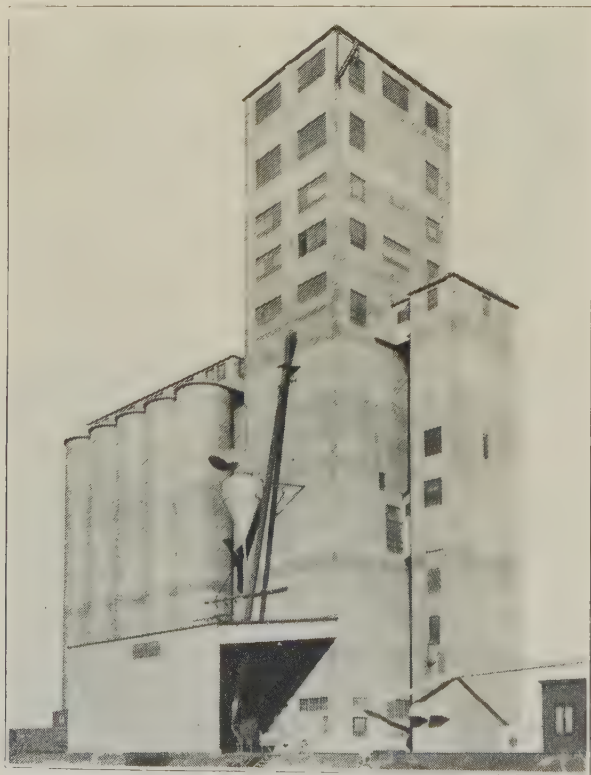
We further recommend that a committee be named from our Association to confer with a joint committee of three formed by similar committees appointed by the other seed associations, The American Seed Trade Association, Farm Seed Association, the Pacific Coast Seedsmen, New England States Association, and any other prominent seed associations of the middle west and northwest, and any other seed association that I may have omitted, to work out a plan of amalgamation or cooperation; and that a copy of this resolution and address be mailed to the President, Secretary and Executive Committee of each of the mentioned associations, with a request for prompt and concerted action.

Three more new members were elected in opening the fifth and final business session.

Resolutions next presented and adopted thanked the various bodies instrumental in bringing about their successful program. Pres. Yopp was extended heartfelt thanks for his untiring service during the past year, and presented with a handsome white gold watch and chain on behalf of the organization.

Election of officers resulted in the selection of Ray Hastings, president, Atlanta, Ga.; first vice president, L. Harry Mixson, Charleston, S. C.; second vice president, Lane Wilson, Shreveport, La.; Sec'y-Treasurer, Frank S. Love, Jacksonville, Fla. The Executive Com'te chosen was A. Reid Venable, Richmond, Va.; Louis Reuter, New Orleans, La.; H. G. Hastings, Atlanta, Ga.; and W. P. Hall, Louisville, Ky.

The entertainment features of this gathering were particularly attractive.



HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER AND COOLER—500 Bushels Hourly

EAGLE ELEVATOR, operated by
VANDERSLICE LYND'S CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Hess Driers Are Patented, We Do Not Infringe Patents of Others, We Guarantee This.

KANSAS CITY 1930

HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER

Eagle Elevator

KANSAS CITY 1931

HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER

Continental Elevator

Now Building

KANSAS CITY 1931

HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER

Rock Island Terminal Elevators operated by Simonds Shields Lonsdale Grain Co.

*The Satisfaction and Service Given by Hess Driers
Has Always Been the Source of Our Business*

WRITE US

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.
1211 SOUTH WESTERN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HESS DRIER COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
68 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Patents Granted

1,809,054. Chain Feed Drive. Carl Lawrence Mattison, Rockford, assignor to Mattison Machine Works, Rockford, Ill. In a block for an endless chain the combination of a body, means on the body by which the block is adapted to be incorporated in the endless chain, the block having on the under face a plurality of grooves for guides which support and guide the chain.

1,809,692. Dial Scale. Harlan A. Hadley, St. Johnsbury, assignor to E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., St. Johnsbury, Vt. Combined with a frame are opposed pendulum arms carrying pendulums and a drum mounted in the frame, an indicator arm attached to the drum, means connecting the pendulum arms to drum, and a balancing weight attached to indicator arm and adapted to return indicator arm to normal position after a weighing operation.

1,808,863. Grain Separator. Wm. T. Pierce, Birtle, Man. Inclined rotating cylindrical drums having a lining with considerable nap. Feed chutes lead from a hopper into the ends of the drums. A vertical spindle is rotatably mounted centrally on the rear end of the frame between the adjacent projecting ends of the upper chutes. A further vertically disposed spindle is rotatably carried by the rear end of the frame, a crank arm extending from the latter spindle.

1,809,091. Bag Filler. Olof Wiken, Milwaukee, assignor of one-half to F. C. Bogk, Milwaukee, Wis. A bag filler comprising a hopper having a discharge opening, material discharging means having a portion constructed of compressible material connected to the opening, tongs in pivotal connection with the hopper for gripping the compressible portion to check the flow of material therefrom, and a U-shaped lever in pivotal connection with the hopper for operating the tongs.

1,811,869. Removing the Moldy Smell and Taste of Tainted Cereals. Edmund von Horvath and Peter Vielwerth, Munich, Germany. The process of reconditioning tainted cereals, legumes and the like which comprises exposing the moist material to a drying temperature not exceeding approximately 55° C. until the excess moisture therein has been removed and its normal water content substantially restored, and effectually subjecting the material to the action of ultra-violet rays for a period not substantially exceeding five minutes.

1,810,772. Bag Filler. Peter Lassen, Roanoke, Tex. A measuring and sacking device comprising, in combination, a chute having a measuring compartment therein; inlet and outlet valves in said chute; a lever having links operatively connected to said valve; a plurality of springs associated with the valves and the lever and arranged normally to maintain the inlet valve open and the discharge valve closed, one of the springs acting to close both of the valves; and a discharge spout associated with the lower end of the chute.

1,809,662. Conveyor. John Albert Alger, Mantua, O. The conveyor comprises a friction pulley, a series of spaced channel shaped units adapted to fit over the tread of the pulley so as to be propelled by the frictional contact of the pulley with the side walls of the units, a series of channel shaped plates arranged over the adjacent edge portions of the respective channel shaped units, means for securing the channel shaped units to the adjacent plates, and buckets arranged on the crown portions of the channel shaped plates.

1,808,237. Portable Conveyor. Wm. K. Liggett, Columbus, assignor to Jeffrey Mfg. Co., Columbus, O. The conveyor comprises an axle positioned beneath the frame substantially midway its length, struts extending in opposite directions from said axle, one of said struts being pivotally connected to said frame, the other strut having a pivotal

and sliding connection with said frame and said pivotal connections of said struts with the frame being arranged at substantially equal distances from opposite ends thereof at all times regardless of the inclination of the frame and struts.

1,809,701. Grain Cleaning and Seed Treating Apparatus. John W. Hoefling and Philip M. Hoefling, Chico, Cal. In a portable grain cleaning and treating machine, the combination with suction apparatus, of a disk separator associated with the suction apparatus with the grain aspirated by the suction apparatus before entering and after leaving the disk separator, and a vibrating screen interposed between the suction apparatus and disk separator, a mixing barrel receiving the grain from the separator, and means for metering a treating substance to the grain after discharge from the separator and prior to delivery into the tumbling barrel.

1,812,678. Conveyor Duct. Geo. Bernert, North Milwaukee, Wis. The combination with two longitudinally aligned conveyor duct sections having relatively thin walls, of means for readily detachably connecting the sections with their ends abutting and their inner walls substantially continuous, comprising a collar member carried by one duct section with its end substantially flush with the end thereof, a second collar member secured to the second duct section and having a part providing a seat in alignment with the end of the flange of the first collar member and having an annular flange overlying the joint between said flange end and said seat, and a latch member carried by one duct section and spring pressed to engage behind the collar of the other duct section at any point about its periphery.

1,810,773. Grain Feeder. Ralph F. Linders, Baldwin, Ill. The feeder comprises a hopper having an inlet opening at the top; a sheet metal bottom wall in the hopper; a beater within the hopper; a fixed screen constituting a front hopper wall adjacent to the beater and extending from the front edge of the bottom wall to permit grain to be discharged therethru; a slidably mounted sheet metal control gate having a rearwardly bent lower edge contacting with the screen to control the discharge opening; a counterbalancing feed pan connected to the control gate and suspended within the hopper; and a curved portion on the bottom of the counterbalancing pan so arranged that

incoming grain falls thereon whereby the rate of flow of the incoming grain controls the gate.

Southern Ohio Grain Dealers Meet

About 60 grain dealer members of the Southern Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, met at the Pickaway Country Club, Circleville, July 1, to talk over the new crop.

The wheat yield is said to be less than originally anticipated, with many fields blown down and lodged in patches. The average yield was placed at 25 bushels per acre. Cutting was said to be under way as far north as Upper Sandusky.

Corn condition is also variable. Opinions differed as to the amount which will be fed. The new movement is expected from July 12-15. About one-fourth of the crop will move to market at once, it is believed.

Western Grain Men Hold Annual Meeting

The first annual meeting of the Western Grain Men's Ass'n was held near Ortonville, Minn., on the banks of Big Stone Lake June 14.

PRES. IVER WOLLUM, Porter, Minn., called the business meeting to order with about 70 present.

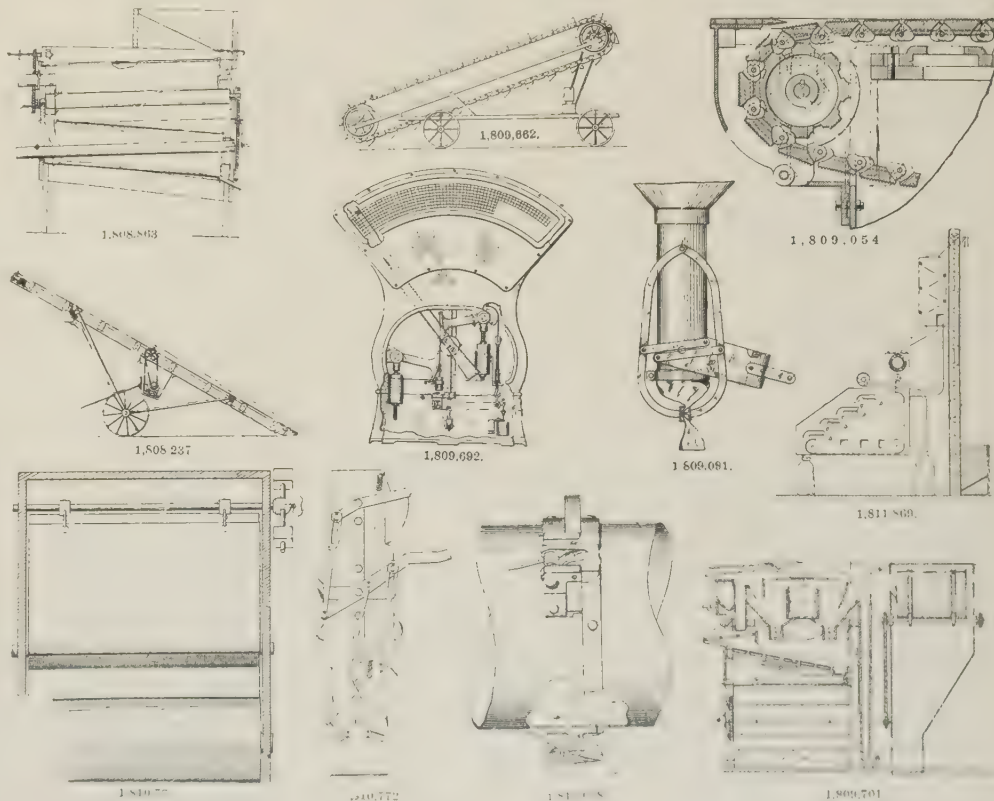
H. P. RASMUSSEN, of Clarkfield, Minn., treas., reported 103 members and a balance of \$50.

L. V. DAHL, of Minneota, who has acted as sec'y, on motion by Mr. Lund was voted \$25 in compensation for his work during the past year, and hereafter will be paid monthly.

THEO FREDERICKSON, of Murdock, Minn., who is pres. of the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, delivered an address urging the value of associated effort.

A. F. NELSON, Minneapolis, sec'y of the same Ass'n, offered the aid of his organization.

OFFICERS for the ensuing year were elected and are Iver Wollum, Porter, pres.; E. A. Silver, Clarkfield, vice-pres.; L. V. Dahl, Minneota, sec'y, and H. P. Rasmussen, Clarkfield, treas.



Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Crop Marketing Contract.—Growers' ass'n's claim under marketing contract against sublessee's crop, for losses under another contract, based on lessee's promise of reimbursement, held not entitled to priority over lessors' claim, where ass'n knew lessee had no interest in crop. Lessors held not estopped to assert rights to sublessee's crop against growers' association whose claim was based on promise of lessee, who, as ass'n knew, had no interest in crop.—*Yakima Fruit Growers' Ass'n v. Cole*. Supreme Court of Washington. 298 Pac. 707.

Certified Copies of Tariffs Necessary to Prove Freight Rates.—Interpretation of carrier's published tariffs by secretary of Interstate Commerce Commission is not binding on court. Letters from secretary of Interstate Commerce Commission to shipper suing railroad company for overcharges held inadmissible to show proper charge according to published tariffs (49 USCA § 16 (13)). 49 USCA § 16 (13), provides that copies of schedules, classifications, tariffs, etc., certified by secretary of Interstate Commerce Commission under its seal, shall be received in evidence with like effect as originals.—*International Alkalies Co. v. New Orleans & N. E. R. Co.* Court of Appeal of Louisiana. 134 South. 299.

Priority of Crop Mortgages.—Lien of mortgage on cropper's interest in proceeds of crop held superior to prior crop mortgage executed by landowner alone. Mortgage on cropper's interest in proceeds of crop held superior to claims for advances made by landowner to cropper, of which mortgagee had no notice. Recordation of crop mortgage executed by landowner alone did not give constructive notice of claim against cropper's share of proceeds to subsequent mortgagee of cropper's interest in proceeds of crop. Landowner's mortgage on crop constituted valid lien against landowner's share of proceeds of crop under agreement with cropper.—*Merriman v. Martin*. District Court of Appeal, California. 298 Pac. 95.

Grade Final If Not Appealed

Western Grain Co., Denver, Colo., plaintiff, v. Fernando Valley Milling & Supply Co., Van Nuys, Cal., defendant, before Arbitration Committee No. 6 of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of S. C. Armstrong, E. L. Dial and W. E. Peters.

(The word "Terms" shall mean that the weights and grades of a shipment shall be determined in the market agreed upon at the time of the sale. * * * Rule 2, pp. b.) The argument and evidence submitted by the plaintiff and defendant is not supported by an exchange of written confirmations of the transaction as provided in Rule 4; however, from the exchange of telegrams and written confirmation of plaintiff to defendant, it is evident Denver grades and destination weights were agreed upon as final.

From evidence submitted, it appears the plaintiff filled the contract in good faith and apparently supported the invoice for each shipment with a certificate of grade from the market agreed upon.

The defendant did not exercise its right for recourse by filing a request for appeal of the grade placed by the Denver Grain Exchange Ass'n.

Therefore, this committee finds the defendant justifiable in deducting 608 pounds from the outturn destination weights for cinders and clinkers contained in the shipment as shown by evidence from loading points and unloading certificate at destination, and further finds the defendant indebted to the plaintiff the sum of \$42.53. Costs of the arbitration to be assessed to the defendant.

Brokers.—Customers whose stocks were wrongfully pledged by stockbrokers had equity in proceeds superior to those whose securities were rightfully pledged. Where customer's stock was wrongfully pledged by stockbrokers and sold by pledgee, and balance of proceeds are in hands of trustee in bankruptcy, equity can pursue proceeds. Where stockbrokers had wrongfully pledged stock, customer identifying stock by certificate numbers held not entitled to priority over others.—*In re Saylor & Wichelmann*. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 45 Fed. (2d) 372.

Prompt Notification that Grain Is Out of Condition

Galveston Mills, Gretna, Va., plaintiffs, v. Early & Daniel Co., Cincinnati, O., defendant, before Arbitration Committee No. 3 of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of F. J. Schoenhart, Carl J. B. Currie and O. P. Hall.

The plaintiffs bought from the defendants on May 9, 1929, thru a broker, 1,400 bus. No. 3 yellow corn in bulk at \$1.07 CIF Gretna. On May 16, 1929, the defendants in fulfillment of this contract shipped to Gretna B&O 171369. On May 23, 1929, the defendant's broker wired the defendants that car corn was at Gretna hot, some mouldy and further advised the defendants that the plaintiffs "would handle at 7 cents allowance or unload and dry out your full protection." On the same date, May 23, 1929, the defendants replied by wire to broker saying "Have car handled to best advantage we will protect." Subsequently the corn was handled by the plaintiffs and a claim filed for ten cents a bushel, the amount of this action.

This committee has carefully considered the facts and evidence in this case and concludes that the plaintiffs have no just claim. The evidence produces the facts, which are not denied, that this car arrived in Gretna on May 20, 1929, and that the defendants were not notified of the condition of the corn until May 23, 1929. Association Rule 38 says, "It shall be the duty of the buyer to ascertain by inspection, or otherwise, the condition or grade of the grain and report same to the shipper so that he will receive such report or notice within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the grain at the said destination."

When the plaintiffs failed to notify the defendants within forty-eight hours after arrival of the car of the condition of the corn they waived their rights under any guaranty implied or otherwise in this contract.

This committee therefore denies the plaintiffs' claim and because of the circumstances surrounding the case assesses the cost of this arbitration against the defendants.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc., Box 687, Station A, Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim audits of your account sales returns three times per year will save you several dollars in a year's shipping. Audits on a percentage basis only, no other costs. A trial is solicited.

W. S. BRAUDT,
AUDITOR AND TREASURER.

Elevator Operators Have No Faith in Farm Board Statements

Elevator operators generally feel that the Farm Board and its agencies, are immersed in politics and that its statements are selfishly expedient. Such hope as once may have existed that the Board might be helpful to the farmers has disappeared. Frank lack of faith in the organization's statements is freely expressed, often with vociferous verbiage properly becoming an old-time sailor or the proverbial trooper.

Unfortunately for the Farm Board the opinions are backed up by a majority of the farmers, the rural vote that is of such concern to the political adherents and anxious job holders in governmental agencies. This opinion will undoubtedly manifest itself at the next election as it did at the last.

Many feel that the proper thing for the Government to do with its wheat holdings is to accept its loss, sell the white elephant before it eats the tax burdened public out of house and home, and clear the commercial skies of the blighting influence of Government hoarded commodities, as quickly as possible.

No question exists as to the probable outcome of a straw vote on the question. Too bad someone does not find means for calling a referendum vote and settle it. Then, perhaps, we would be free of government meddling that has proven inability to do anything but harm.

Following are the true convictions of experienced grain dealers:

Hanover, Kan.—The Farm Board is one of the worst things that ever happened to the country. The sooner it is eliminated the sooner the farmers will be better off. The Board's latest statement bears out the vacillating policies that have been constantly demonstrated; it leaves the farmers and the grain trade just where they were, still uncertain as to what the Board will do with the surplus it is holding.—Geo. J. Imming.

Herkimer, Kan.—The country would have been better off if the Farm Board had never got into the grain business. The Board's latest statement leaves its holdings of wheat still in competition with the new crop. It certainly will not help the farmers now harvesting and delivering to the elevators. Neither will it help those who hold their grain. The Farm Board has been wrong in its statements and has acted contrary to its statements so many times that now it is the old story of "Wolf, Wolf!" No one will believe it now.—M. Raemer, mgr., Herkimer Co-operative Business Ass'n.

Home, Kan.—Every time the Farm Board has said something the market heads downward. The latest statement referring to sale of 5,000,000 bus. per month is no exception. We have had a normal surplus as large as the present holdings of the Farm Board almost every year. But this year as well as last we have the Farm Board. If the wheat would be sold and the surplus immediately removed, the farmers would be better off. As it is, it looks like the surplus is going to be eaten up in storage charges and expenses.—Roy Lewis of R. J. Lewis & Son.

Marysville, Kan.—The latest statement of the Farm Board regarding its selling policy leaves it plenty of loopholes. Now we know as much as we knew before. But the Board has made so many statements at one time and another to which it did not adhere that no one will believe it now. Would the sale of 5,000,000 bus. of wheat per month, as contemplated in the Board's statement, take care of current salaries of political employees, directors, and managers of Farm Board enterprises?—Geo. Griffith, Marshall County Farmers Co-operative Ass'n.

If a consumer buys one dollar's worth of rolled oats, 21.1 cents goes to the retailer; 8.7 cents to the wholesaler; 48.6 cents to the manufacturer; 3.8 cents to transportation; and the farmer who raised the oats gets 17.8 cents, according to the findings of the National Industrial Conference Board. Yes, and the tax collector gets most of the 82.2 cents that the farmer does not get. The expenses of the Nye and other investigating committees must be paid.

Get Government Out of Private Business

Fred H. Clutton, sec'y of the Chicago Board of Trade, told the Iowa Bankers Ass'n at Waterloo, Ia., recently that "In 1923 the forward looking bankers of Iowa led a campaign to take the government out of the saving bankers' business when they insisted that the War Saving Certificates program must stop. Iowa bankers were the leaders then; perhaps they now will again be the leaders to get the government out of business in competition with her own citizens and taxpayers."

Four recommendations, strongly urged by the administration of the Board of Trade, are as follows, he said:

"First, that the United States government should, at the earliest possible moment, divest itself entirely of the business of merchandising grain, to the end that the marketing of the surplus already stored up shall be handled by the regular dealers in the domestic and export trade with the least possible disturbance to the marketing of the coming crops.

"Second, that in assisting the development of co-operative marketing as required under the terms of the Agricultural Marketing Act, government funds should be devoted to the purpose for which they are intended, and should not be used at lower rates of interest in the merchandising of commodities in competition with the established trade.

"Third, that the maintenance of a free and open market for grain with a wide public interest is essential to the best interests of the producer and consumer.

"Fourth, that the market should be relieved of unnecessary detailed governmental supervision and bureaucratic control."

Earlier in his address the Board of Trade official had traced the operations in the market of the Federal Farm Board thru its subsidiaries, the Farmers National Grain Corporation and the Grain Stabilization Corporation.

In a detailed explanation of hedging, a practice which provides price insurance for the handlers of grain, the exchange and banks were brought into close relationship by the speaker.

"If hedging was not possible thru a futures market," Mr. Clutton quoted from findings of the United States Chamber of Commerce, "banks could not safely grant credit to the extent that they otherwise would. Millers, spinners, merchants, exporters, and the like then would be obliged to furnish more of their own capital or curtail their operations. In many cases the smaller merchants would have no other alternative than to retrench, since they could not command outside capital. This would have a narrowing effect upon the market, not only through eliminating many desirable merchants, but also by reducing purchasing power all along the line with the adverse effects this might have through dulling competition. Moreover, with the resultant increase in the mortality rate among those engaged in the marketing of crops, the credit policy of the banks would be along lines of greater restriction of loans and increasingly larger margin requirements.

"And since the conservative merchant would find the crop-moving business no longer to his liking, he very likely would withdraw and be substituted by those interested in the prospect of abnormal profits. The speculators would be transferred from the futures markets, where they are performing a real service, to the actual distributive field, where they are by nature and training unfit. Under such conditions results hardly could be other than unsatisfactory to the producer and ultimate consumer."

Price insurance on grain they finance, Mr.

Clutton told the bankers, "which not even Lloyds can write, is available to you in the markets of the Chicago Board of Trade—just at the other end of your telephone."

Farm Board in Legal Snarl

A farmer of Ohio to whom the Ohio Farmers Milk Producers Pool at Cleveland, O., owes money has gone into court with the claim that this Pool does an intrastate business only and that the Federal Farm Board is illegally entering into Ohio domestic affairs in applying for a receiver for the Pool, to which the government had loaned \$400,000.

The Pool owes the farmers \$881,000 and they claim the Government has no right to take the property, which was security for the Government loan, from the other creditors. The milk Pool never paid anything on the principal, nor any interest on the Farm Board loan.

Farmers National Buying Facilities in Pacific Northwest

Many grain elevators and warehouses are being sold to the Farmers National. Not one but several grain men of the interior have admittedly sold their properties because the prices they received they considered rather "fat." In view of the fact that they do not care to antagonize the farmers; also that they might be forced to operate a few years at a loss; these considerations have prompted them to sell out. And one of them admittedly expected to be able to buy them back after the "blow-up" comes, which he anticipates to be three years.

Farmer-owned grain companies are very reluctant to sell their warehouses. One told me that if the whole set-up blew up, they might not be able to buy back their own facilities. For it would be reasonable to suppose that they would be sold to the highest bidder.—*Commercial Review, Portland.*

1914

DIRECT HEAT OR STEAM CONTINUOUS FLOW MADE IN ALL SIZES
Randolph Grain Driers
THIS DISTINGUISHES THE BEST FROM THE REST

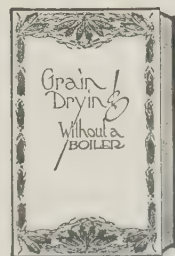
1931

SEVENTEEN YEARS MAKING
NEW FRIENDS AND KEEPING THE OLD

Grain Drier
without a
BOILER
That's a
RANDOLPH
for
Elevators
and Mills

There has never been a Randolph Drier removed and another make installed in its place; or a Randolph Drier offered for sale as a secondhand machine. Don't you think this is a remarkable record for 17 years in the manufacture of Drying Equipment?

Grain Drier
with a
COB BURNER
That's a
RANDOLPH
for
Country
Elevators



Send for this catalog

When you buy Randolph Driers you buy
Originality—never copies—and you are
fully protected by patents.

WRITE OR WIRE

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY
TOLEDO, OHIO ♦ U.S.A.

St. Louis Cuts Commission Rate on Futures

The members of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange on July 2 voted unanimously to reduce the commission rate on future trades to \$1.50 from \$2.50 per 1,000 bus., the rate remaining at \$7.50 on 5,000 bus. Contract deliveries also were changed, cutting out the separate classification of hard and soft and throwing the red soft winter wheat into the same contract with the hard winter. The tender of 1,000 bus. on contract must be in whole either hard or red wheat.

Trading in corn futures is provided for in the following new rule:

Regular contracts for corn, for future delivery, unless otherwise specified, shall be for "contract" corn; and on such contracts a tender of the following described grades of corn, in such proportion as may be convenient to the seller, but in no case less than 1,000 bushels of any one grade, shall be deemed a valid tender at the price mentioned in the following schedule; provided, further, that not less than 1,000 bushels be delivered in any one elevator:

No. 1 white corn, No. 2 white corn, No. 1 yellow corn, No. 2 yellow corn, at $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel over contract price. No. 1 mixed corn, and No. 2 mixed corn at contract price. No. 3 white corn, No. 3 yellow corn at 2c per bushel under contract price (see Section 6). No. 3 mixed corn at $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel under contract price.

During the months of March, April and May, No. 3 white corn, No. 3 yellow corn, and No. 3 mixed corn can not be delivered except at a further discount of 2c per bushel from schedules above.

Under the new rules track delivery will be permitted on future contracts during the last five business days of any delivery month, except that the Board of Directors in an emergency shall permit track deliveries on future contracts during any business day of the delivery month for such time as the emergency exists.

This cancels the old track delivery rule which permitted track deliveries on any business day of the delivery month. The new rules went into effect July 3.

Menace of Government in Business

Fred W. Sargent, pres. of the Chicago & North Western Ry. Co., speaking at Chicago recently before the Economic Club flayed government in business.

Dries Up Our Prosperity.—Government in business is a form of competition, he said, the risk of which private investors never have had any right to believe they would have to face. When the public generally becomes imbued with the fear that their government is going to destroy their investments by entering into private competition, then those investments will cease and seek refuge in other quarters and the main source of prosperity will be dried up.

Government competition does not fall within the class of ordinary risks which investors take when they embark upon any enterprise. Every citizen has the right to expect that his government will not use the power and resources of all the people to destroy the business, the savings, and investments of a part of the people.

The government in business means increased taxes on the remaining private business which it permits to survive and taxation is the road to poverty, not prosperity.

As specific instances of government competition with private business, Mr. Sargent cited the wheat buying of the federal farm board, the competition in transportation carried on by the postoffice department, and the building of barge canals and subsidizing of barge lines with public funds.

Lightning Protection Pays

C. W. GUSTAFSON, Chief Engineer Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

The severe electrical storms which have occurred quite generally throughout the country during the past few months have caused heavy damage to mill and elevator property. The records of the Mill and Elevator Mutual Fire Insurance Companies show a total of ten fires so far this year caused by lightning with a total loss paid of approximately \$25,000. To us it is not strange that ALL of these losses involved mills or elevators which were not protected against lightning. Our contention, that lightning protection actually protects is fully substantiated when we find that not one mill or elevator equipped with lightning protection has so far this year suffered loss from lightning.

In the year 1930, the same companies paid out \$24,157.40 in twelve fires caused by lightning, all on unprotected plants. During the same period, two small losses occurred on protected elevators for which a total of \$41.55 was paid. Reports on these two losses indicate that the lightning rod installation was sub-standard.

To go back further, the statistics show that for the period from 1910 to 1929 inclusive, the Mill Mutuals paid a total of \$2,037,488.92 for 809 fires caused by lightning on unprotected mills and elevators. During this 20-year period, on plants reported protected by standard rods or grounding, only three losses were suffered for which only \$42.02 was paid.

The best answer we can make to the question "Do lightning rods or standard grounding actually protect a building from lightning damage?" is a summary of the figures we have quoted above, that is, the experience from 1910 to June, 1931, inclusive, as follows:

	No. of Losses	Amount of Loss
On Plants not Protected..	831	\$2,096,646.32
On Plants reported Protected	5	83.57

These figures speak for themselves and nothing further should be necessary to convince any fair minded person, or even one who is inclined to be skeptical of the value of standard lightning protection.

A great deal has been done to effect the installation of protection on mills and elevators in various parts of the country. In some territories the unprotected building is very much the exception, while in other sections there is still a great deal to do toward making lightning protection general. An unprotected house is an attractive target for lightning, especially in the case of grain elevators which are usually the highest buildings in the vicinity.

The cost of making a standard lightning protection installation is very low compared to the protection afforded. This is particularly true at the present time with copper at its lowest price for years and with reduced labor costs. For the ordinary straight grain receiving elevator, the cost is usually below \$100. So, the element of cost is a minor consideration in practically all instances.

Insurance companies were quick to give full recognition to the value of standard lightning protection as a fire prevention measure and are now giving a very liberal credit in their rates for this protection. In most cases, the cost of the protection is absorbed by insurance savings in two years or thereabouts and after that the savings represent clear profit. Such an investment should not be overlooked, especially in these days of intense competition and small profits.

The day of the old time lightning rod

salesman is past. Lightning rod equipment is now made by reliable manufacturers and installed by thoroughly competent and dependable workmen. Their work, furthermore, is carefully checked by insurance inspectors so that when a lightning rod installation is purchased, the owner is certain of receiving effective protection.

To the owners of mills or elevators not now protected against lightning, our suggestion is that they communicate immediately with their Mill Mutual Insurance Office regarding savings in insurance which might be made on their plants with the installation of standard protection.

The protection is practically 100 per cent effective, the cost is relatively low, and the savings are liberal. Act at once before your own plant is numbered among the lightning casualties.

Cotton Is King and the Cow Is Queen in America

A group of dwellers in urban communities was asked the most important farm product from the point of view of money brought to the farmer, according to the Department of Agriculture. The first guess was wheat. Then the group guessed that wheat was second best money producer, only to find that it was not even third.

Cotton stands first, milk is second, and the hog third. Even cattle and calves, hens and eggs are ahead of wheat.

Insurance Notes

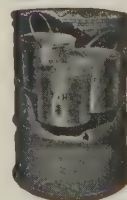
Peru, Ind.—The plant of the Peru Grain & Coal Co. narrowly escaped destruction recently when the oil warehouse of the Shell Oil Co. burned. Fortunately, the two buildings were 100 ft. apart and the wind was in the right direction.

Springfield, Ill.—The legislature has enacted a law increasing the minimum payable for injury of an employee resulting in death from \$1,600 to \$2,500 under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The maximum is increased from \$3,700 to \$4,000, regulated by the dependents.

Through a recent action of their Governing Committee, the Mill and Elevator Mutual Fire Insurance Companies now give a credit in the fire insurance rate for anti-friction bearings in grain elevators. This credit, coupled with savings in power and reductions in other expenses, makes the installation of ball or roller bearings a most attractive investment. Many elevator owners are giving these modern bearings a trial by installing them on their elevator head and boot shafts, in which position a liberal credit is given. This is worth investigation.

The newly formed Flax Institute of the U. S. held its first meeting in Minneapolis on July 1. James Milloy, sec'y of the organization, reported that the Federal Government had granted \$6,000 for the work of the Institute during the ensuing twelve months.

FIRE



can quickly consume your business, which has taken years to build up. Fire Barrels at strategic places throughout your elevator provide good protection against this menace.

Write for particulars relative to our better Fire Barrels and High Test Calcium Chloride which prevents freezing and evaporation.

Carbondale Fire Protection Co.
Carbondale, Penn.
Shipping Points—
Peoria, Ill., and Carbondale, Pa.

Feedstuffs

Illinois Feed Tax Opposed by Large Manufacturers

Governor Emmerson has received an avalanche of protests from the larger feed manufacturers of commercial feeds in Illinois, against the approval of the Corzine bill, House Bill 1124, originated by the Illinois Community Feed & Custom Grinders Ass'n. The measure awaits the Governor's signature. It authorizes a \$25 tax on every brand of mixed feed offered for sale within the state, as at present, or an option of paying a \$1 fee plus 10c per ton.

The present high standards of commercially manufactured feeds would be lowered by such action, they believe. They state that the small mixer cannot produce uniform, dependable mixtures with his limited facilities.

Washington Feed Dealers Lose Liability Suit

Since May of this year, feedmen of Washington have been in a turmoil over the ruling of a lower court which held a feed and hay dealer responsible for the death of four cows because of supposedly "deleterious and harmful materials" in the hay, even beyond the quality and description specified in the order. The case is given in detail on Page 710, June 10 number.

Now the state Supreme Court has denied a hearing to the Feed Dealers Ass'n on point of law. The feed merchant selling the hay also had been denied a hearing by this same court. The Ass'n claims that unbranded products sold do not guarantee latent defects in the feed. The court held to the contrary view. The case has been sent to the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n for study and action, which will be taken to the federal courts if legal findings justify.

A legally correct and valid waiver of such responsibility in selling unbranded goods will be put into effect if the decision stands and the burden of proof remains on the dealer.

Oregon Feed Ass'n Meets

The Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n held its first annual convention at Corvallis, on June 23, with a responsive turn-out. W. C. Theda, Hillsboro, president, took charge of the worth-while affair. Everyone had such an enjoyable and profitable time that the election of new officers was entirely overlooked. Well over 50 attended.

ARTHUR BUSHMAN of Eugene, was chairman of the program com'te, which began with a general discussion of problems of the feed industry. Officials of the State College, where the meeting was held, divulged the latest developments in poultry and dairy husbandry and their application to the work of the dealers in livestock feeds. This program was followed by a luncheon.

The afternoon was devoted to lectures on poultry feeding practices over the country, and a tour of experimental work being carried on. An extensive talk on pure seeds followed.

WALTER SCOTT, Portland, spoke on dealer relationships.

Arthur Bushman took charge again at six, when a banquet was served with plenty of entertainment.

Vermont Feed Control Body Active

In Bulletin 309, the University of Vermont, the Agricultural College and the Experiment Station report on examinations made on 1,704 samples of commercial feed representing 473 brands, and a list is given to those stocks approved or rejected by the feed control division. Where stocks were rejected, the claimed ingredient lacking is enumerated.

New Feed Trademarks

F. E. BOOTH CO., INC., San Francisco, Calif., filed trademark Ser. No. 314,681, "SARDILENE," for poultry feed.

HERMAN H. BORCHERS, doing business as The Mel-Rah Products Co., Baltimore, Md., filed trademark Ser. No. 313,322, "MEL-RAH DOG FOOD," showing a dog's head within a circle, for concentrated food for dogs, cats, foxes, and other carnivorous animals.

Pacific Northwest Cereal Chemists Elect

Prof. W. O. Whitcomb, Montana State College, was seated as president of the Pacific Northwest Section, American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, at the end of their two-day convention in Seattle, June 19-20. B. W. Redman, Great Falls, Mont., was chosen as vice-president; sec'y-treasurer, George Moran, Montana State Grain Inspection Laboratory, Helena, Mont. Wm. L. Haley, Astoria, Ore., presided at the technical session. The 1932 convention will be held at Pullman, Wash.

Illinois Feedmen Urge Feed Tax Bill

Another meeting of the Illinois Community Feed & Custom Grinders' Ass'n, held at Peoria, Ill., June 25, was productive of further strides towards the desired goal, including the routing of itinerant grinders from the state. Over 100 were present. Vice President Fred Fissel, Jr., Normal, presided.

Methods of reducing grinding costs and ways of bettering the business were discussed, were threshed out in the round-table sessions, led by C. R. Woodruff, Polo, Sec'y-Treasurer.

Co-operative buying was brought up for consideration near the close of the conference, but no action was decided upon.

House Bill 1124 was explained by Mr. Fissel, and a telegram dispatched to Governor Emmerson urging him to sign same. The measure, which has been passed by both legislative bodies, makes optional the payment of a \$25 annual license fee for each brand of feed manufactured, or the payment of a \$1 fee plus 10c per ton. This organization originated the measure.

A com'te was appointed to urge the power corporations to institute a general reduction or a trial reduction for a year in power charges.

A mid-winter meeting was suggested.

Washington's Ruling On Minerals in Feed

The State of Washington has ruled as follows on the use of minerals in commercial mixed feeds sold within the state:

The tag or label of any concentrated feeding stuff shall bear, in addition to the statements required by section 7018, Rem. Comp. Stat., a statement of the maximum per cent of added mineral which shall not exceed three (3) per cent. The calcium carbonate of such mineral mixtures shall not be either limestone or marble.

Calcium phosphate shall not exceed one (1) per cent.

A sample of such mineral mixtures as are to be used in feeds must be submitted to the Department of Agriculture at the time said feeds are registered.

Clean, White Louisiana SALT

99.84% Pure

Free from shale, moisture, organic matter, adulterants.
Best for Your Trade.
Will not cake or harden.
Costs no more.
Get samples for feed mixing.
Splendid profits for Dealers.

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.
New Orleans, La.

H. B. NAY
Sales Representative
360 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

FAIRMONT'S Pure Flake Buttermilk

9 Large Plants
Excellent Service

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U.S.A.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

WHEN in the market for Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Brewers' Dried Grains or Malt Sprouts, get in touch with
ANHEUSER-BUSCH :: **ST. LOUIS**

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Hold Poultry Clinic in Oregon

Another novel manner of increasing confidence and good will for one's business was instituted by the Monarch Seed & Feed Co., when they invited poultry raisers to grasp the opportunity of discussing their poultry disease problems at their free clinic, held at Medford, Ore., on June 18. Dr. E. L. Grubb, of Omaha, Nebr., took charge. He was formerly veterinary inspector of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

Soy Beans Urged as Alfalfa or Clover Substitute

Soybeans are being pushed in Wisconsin for an emergency hay crop as well as a substitute crop for alfalfa or clover where the latter have been killed out.

Soybeans are also far better than millet, it is pointed out, because they are a legume and furnish hay richer in protein than millet, in fact, fully as rich as alfalfa. Manchus, Dunkirk, Midwest, and Hollybrook varieties are recommended.

Processing Roughage Useless

According to a series of exhaustive experiments conducted by the (Wooster) Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, as outlined in Bulletin No. 150, using the mechanical converter for processing roughage for dairy cows does not add to milk production. The report states:

"The average production of milk was approximately the same on the normal and processed systems. Butterfat production was from 7.5% to 11% higher under the normal system of feeding. These results indicate that insofar as milk and butterfat production were concerned, nothing was gained by processing the roughage."

Cut Pullet Ration to Slow up Laying

Now is the time to keep pullets from beginning to lay too soon. To hold back the laying, it is necessary to take matters in hand and reduce the amount of protein consumed.

As the protein is carried in the mash, a simple way to reduce it is to start feeding more scratch feed, thus reducing the amount of room left for mash. Begin giving the scratch feed gradually, feeding first a little at night and increasing as fast as the chicks will clean it up. If scratch feed is already being given, increase it a little. No definite rules to apply to all flocks can be given, but by fall the pullets should usually be eating about 15 pounds of scratch feed per 100 birds.—University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

Experimental Farm of National Research Buro

The National Research Bureau is affiliated with the Poultry Research Society of America and Wm. H. Lapp is consultant for the experimental farm which is located a mile west of Nevada, Iowa.

It is the purpose of the members to give the benefit of their findings to their patrons. Their object is not only to sell the particular product which they are manufacturing but to give a service along with this article which will assist their patrons in making a success of their venture.

At the present time there are approximately 16,000 head of chickens on the place. Many thousands of these are being produced under actual farm conditions in the vicinity of the farm. These flocks are under the direct supervision of the personnel of the farm. The feeds manufactured by the various members are tested continually in order to meet the specifications as drawn up by the members. No longer are these concerns interested primarily in a chemical analysis of their feeds but their formulas must meet the test of the practical feed lot.

This Bureau is also supplying a demand for facilities to conduct experiments with the numerous new products that are continually being developed for the industry. By arranging a contract fellowship, with commercial organizations putting out a product and wanting some definite information regarding the particular product, this work can be done. The merits of the product are then made available for the concerns participating. That there has been an urgent need for this field is clearly demonstrated by the fact that numerous concerns are availing themselves of this opportunity to have work done in regard to their products.

Some of the recent work done on the farm which is entirely new as far as the poultry industry is concerned is as follows:

A modified Babcock test for determining the fat content of yolk of egg has been developed. This test makes it possible to determine the fat analysis of the egg in a few minutes time where before it took hours for making this determination.

Experiments are now under way to determine the effect of various rations upon the fat content of egg.

Furthermore experiments will be conducted showing the relation, if any, between high fat content of yolk of egg and hatchability and livability of eggs from individual hens. This should throw some light on whether or not some chicks have more vitamins of specific nature in their bodies when hatched than others.

Simple viscosity tests have been developed for determining the viscosity of the albumen of the egg. This will enable a study of the effect of nutrition upon viscosity.

In July there will be a Service Men's Short Course open for the field men of members of the organization.

During August, September and October there will be other Short Courses held for those interested in poultry and live stock. A competent personnel will be in charge of these courses. The latest information available will be given during the course of instruction.

It is the ideal of the Bureau to conduct its work in such a manner that its integrity of purpose cannot be disputed. Great strides have been made already from an experimental standpoint in both appliances and equipment, nutrition and genetics.

Sanitation appliances and brooding equipment has been given careful thought and equipment has been developed that will give a greater degree of success to the producer. The farm is treated as a public institution and visitors are welcome at all times.

The work of this Bureau is far reaching and should play an important part in the development of this industry in the future. It is filling a much needed field. No longer are competitive feed manufacturers looking upon



DARLINGS
MEAT SCRAPS
Are Better

Standard for 35 Years

Because we have constantly improved our methods of manufacture over a period of 35 years, our Meat Feeds have the confidence and are in constant demand by Poultrymen and Feed Mixers everywhere.

DARLING & COMPANY
Dept. No. M Chicago, Ill.

ALFALFA MEAL

Fine ground for Poultry Mash
our specialty

**THE DENVER ALFALFA
MILLING & PRODUCTS
CO., U. S. A.**

Sales Offices for the Convenience of
Eastern Buyers: Pierce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.
Home Office: Lamar, Colo.



Experimental Farm of National Research Buro of Feeds and Feeding at Nevada, Iowa

the field of service in a limited way. By combining their resources they are enabled to accomplish more in a big way than was ever possible by their own individual initiative.

Minnesota Feeds Short in Vitamin D

By H. A. HALVORSON, Chemist in Charge,
Minnesota Department of Agriculture

Research work done in nutrition laboratories throughout this and other countries has stimulated the interest of the public in the vitamin value of human and animal foods. Manufacturers of products consumed by animals have been quick to take advantage of this interest. They saw and used this opportunity for publicity. Some have modified the composition of their chick mash so as to make them similar or to conform in their properties to the rations used in experiments by investigators. Thus arose new problems to confront the feed control chemist, the principal one of which is to devise means of verifying or proving false the claims made for vitamin potency in finished rations. A preliminary problem, however, involves the testing of the ingredients used by the manufacturer and for which claims for vitamin value are made.

The vitamin most commonly lacking in feeds is vitamin D. A feed which is deficient in calcium, phosphorous and vitamin D is called a rachitic ration, because it does not have the property of preventing rickets in growing chicks or young animals. If a substance rich in vitamin D is added, even in small amounts, to a rachitic ration, it enables the growing animal to assimilate the calcium and phosphorous properly. The ration is then said to be anti-rachitic because birds and animals to which it is fed develop strong, healthy bones with the proper amount of calcification.

Since good cod liver oil is very rich in vitamin D, it is that material which has been most commonly added to rations for growing chicks. Cod liver oils from different sources and produced under good or bad conditions of manufacture are apt to vary in vitamin D value. Substitutes for cod liver oil have also appeared on the market recently. The testing, therefore, of cod liver oils, their substitutes, and allied products becomes an important matter in the protection of purchasers and feeders.

No quantitative chemical tests have been devised for determining the value of products claiming vitamin D potency. The only approved method of assay is the experiment involving the actual feeding of rats or chicks under the most carefully controlled conditions. Since, from an inspection standpoint, practically no previous work has been done, it is necessary to establish a procedure of testing peculiarly fitted to the needs of feed control work.

Exports of Feeds

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during May, 1931, compared with May, 1930, and for the 5 months ending May, 1931, are reported in short tons by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (000 omitted), as follows:

	May		5 Mos. End.	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
Hay	752	265	3,567	4,195
Cottonseed cake	20	128	21,356	23,623
Linseed cake	19,398	17,941	106,960	64,386
Other oil cake	1,647	5,422	5,787	22,923
Cottonseed meal	207	670	13,417	3,259
Linseed meal	950	1,145	5,517	2,904
Other oil meal	89	226	935	994
Oyster Shell	5,549	5,078	24,186	30,674
Fish meal		523		1,860
Alfalfa meal		97		492
Mixed dairy feeds	160	155	981	593
Mixed poultry feeds	563	709	2,777	2,817
Other prepared and mixed feeds	514	689	3,767	2,650
All other	1,857	1,088	8,595	11,124

This matter was discussed by the American Feed Control Officials, which association adopted a tentative definition for cod liver oil, to wit: "Cod Liver Oil is the product obtained by extraction of part of the oil from cod livers. It shall be labeled vitamin D Sub-Standard Cod Liver Oil if its vitamin potency, when measured by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists' tests, fails to produce the minimum calcification as accepted." The latter organization was then requested to appoint a referee whose duty it would be to conduct, in collaboration with chemists of the various states, investigations on methods and procedures for vitamin testing. This appointment has been made.

Research Bureau of Feeds Holds Short-Course

Over 200 poultrymen from all parts of the Middle-west attended a series of lectures under the direction of the National Research Bureau of Feeds and Feeding, at Nevada, Ia., under the direction of Prof. Wm. H. Lapp.

This Bureau is sponsored by a group of feed manufacturers and is affiliated with the Poultry Society of America.

Problems in livestock and poultry nutrition are being studied on the Bureau's experimental farm where more than 16,000 chicks are being raised by the Farm Poultry Department. Incubation, brooding, laying and fattening units comprise the Farm Poultry Division and special attention is also being given to the raising of turkeys, ducks and geese.

Special feeding tests and surveys are now being conducted and will be made public to concerns belonging to this group and their clients. A definite plan has been mapped out on the pedigreeing of stock during the last month and noteworthy advancement will be made in this regard.

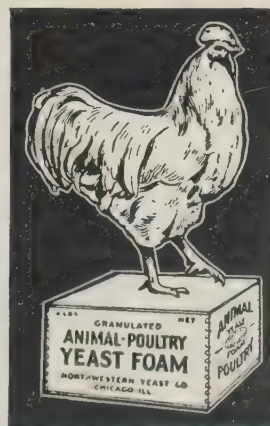
Special courses of instructions dealing with various phases of the farm will be held

St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the October delivery:

	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 3
Bran	\$12.25	\$12.50	\$12.10	\$13.25	\$12.00
Shorts	14.70	14.75	15.00	15.35	13.75
Midds	12.75	13.00	13.15	14.00	12.60

Increase Your Mash Feeds Business with ANIMAL-POULTRY YEAST FOAM



Millers and Feed Manufacturers Cashing In Big on the Large and Increasing Demand for Yeast Feeds

Faster growth, increased fertility and much greater resistance to disease have been proved so often that yeast in poultry and stock feeds is now considered a necessity by all wise breeders. Yeast is the richest known source of Vitamin B—the growth vitamin—and is rich also in Vitamin E, which produces fertility and stimulates reproduction. Yeast-fed stock and birds have more red corpuscles, fewer bacteria in the digestive tract, and much better digestion.

Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam in your mash feeds will increase your feed sales and profits, give better results to your customers, and bring them back for more. A postcard inquiry will bring the complete story of yeast and yeast feeding by return mail. Write today.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.

Department X, 1750 North Ashland Avenue, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SUCCESS

BRAND

Selected Poultry Scraps

50% Protein

Digester Tankage

60% Protein

Most profitable high protein supplements for feeding hogs and poultry.

Write or phone our nearest office at our expense

Success Mills, Inc.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Kansas City, Mo.

E. St. Louis, Ill.

SALT

ALL GRADES

FOR EVERY PURPOSE

PROMPT SERVICE

FAVORABLE

PRICES

MORTON SALT COMPANY

208 West Washington Street

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Ration for Cows on Pasture

In case cows are on pasture two types of grain mixtures should be considered, says the New York State College of Agriculture.

For dry cows expected to freshen in the fall, a mixture composed as follows will be appropriate; namely, 400 corn or hominy, 100 bran, 200 oats, and 100 linseed meal. Or one may use instead a 12 per cent fitting ration.

At present prices, the following mixture will be suitable to feed cows in milk on a fair quality of pasture; namely, 400 hominy, 300 bran, 200 gluten feed, 100 cottonseed meal.

Minnesota's Annual Feed Bulletin

H. A. Halvorson, chemist in charge of the Division of Feed and Fertilizer Control, State of Minnesota Department of Agriculture, has just issued the twelfth annual report covering the inspection of commercial feeding stuffs for 1930, as provided by Sec. 5, Chap. 260, General Laws 1919.

The progress made with cod-liver oil tests is enumerated in detail, as are feeds included and not included in the law. Rules and regulations, definitions of feeding stuffs and alfalfa products, etc., are likewise given. Charts and tables listing the amounts of various feeding stuffs sold within the state in various years, are shown.

A list of trade-marks registered and the number of bags of feed removed from sale with the offense, are enumerated.

Labeling of Feeds in Porto Rico

Containers of concentrated feeds for domestic animals, whether such feeds are imported into Porto Rico or manufactured there, will be required from July 7, 1931, before being sold or offered for sale, to bear a statement, either stamped thereon or affixed thereto, by any person, importer, manufacturer, of warehouseman, or other person handling such feeds, giving the following information: The distinctive brand of the product, the weight of the package, the name and address of the manufacturer, the ingredients composing the feeds, and a guaranteed analysis of the product expressed in the following form: (a) minimum percentage of protein; (b) minimum percentage of fats; (c) minimum percentage of assimilable carbohydrates; and (d) maximum percentage of fibre.

Minerals for Hogs

The hog has a greater need for minerals than have other live stock or poultry on the farm. This is because hogs grow so much more rapidly and their rations consist principally of grains. The fact that hogs are raised, to a large extent, in close confinement also adds to their need for mineral matter.

All grains are very low in both phosphorus and lime. Many of the protein feeds used to supplement corn or other grain are likewise deficient in mineral matter. With possibly one exception all vegetable proteins and those derived from cereals lack sufficient minerals to meet the hog's need in this direction.

Minerals are needed in the hog's ration to aid digestion and to produce a big frame and good strong bone. The health, growth and development of the hog also depends largely on mineral matter. If proper minerals are not supplied serious disorders are certain to follow.

Correct feed should contain a mineral mixture of limestone, charred bone meal and salt. The limestone used is 98 per cent pure calcium carbonate. Charred bone meal is high in tri-calcium phosphate. The mineral properties of kiln dried table salt are well known.—From "The Happy Idea."

Wisconsin Foundation Holds Useful Patents

Patents controlled by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation include anti-rachitic activation of medicinal and food products by ultra-violet irradiation to produce vitamin D; liquid air for freezing hard shell seeds; and acetic acid and glucose fermentations of cellulose and leavening agents, according to a statement released.

As stated in the Minnesota annual report of the feed division, one of the most difficult problems confronting feed control officials is the determination of vitamin D potency in feeds. This first patent covers a satisfactory process for such work.

Wheat Now a Cheap Feed for Hogs

At its present extremely low price wheat makes a cheap feed for hogs. In six tests made by W. L. Robison, in charge of swine investigations at the Ohio Experiment Station, corn and ground wheat were compared for 62-pound pigs, using a supplement with both feeds. The pigs fed wheat were ready for market two weeks earlier than those fed corn, and the wheat was worth 4.8 per cent more a pound than the corn.

In six other tests, with 105-pound shotes, there was no difference in the rapidity of the gains and the ground wheat was worth 3.2 per cent less a pound than the corn.

Ground wheat is preferable to whole wheat for pigs. Mr. Robison states that, in experiments comparing the two, the pigs given ground wheat not only gained more rapidly and were ready for market two weeks earlier, but required 11.7 per cent less feed per unit of gain than those given whole wheat.

Even with 60-cent wheat the advantage of grinding, aside from the faster growth, amounted to 7.2 cents a bushel, or a net saving of 15 cents on each 100 pounds of gain in live weight.

Coarse grinding is desirable. If ground too fine wheat tends to form a sticky mass in the animal's mouth. If fine grinding is practiced, using a little oats or corn with the wheat is helpful in overcoming the stickiness. Otherwise, there is no advantage from feeding corn or other grains with wheat.

Soaking wheat for hogs is sometimes practiced. Experiments comparing dry with soaked whole wheat showed that on the average no wheat was saved by soaking. Nor

was there any benefit from soaking wheat after it was ground. Moistening ground wheat, when the pigs were hand-fed, was apparently advisable.

GOLDEN SEAL YEAST

for Poultry and Livestock

A Profitable Feed Ingredient

GOLDEN SEAL YEAST CO.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.



Perfectly Balanced F E E D

Contains

"COMPLETO"

Sea Meal

an organic combination of Salt
Water Fish and Ocean Kelp.

USE IT!

Ask for Proven Formulas.

The PARK & POLLARD CO. of Ill.
332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Bang! Boom!

Not only for the Glorious 4th but because as this is written the Hoover Moratorium Plan is causing a real boom in values of many commodities.

The whole upset world can't be righted all at once but this looks to us like a big start which by fall will bring more normal times to our line of business and to many others.

HERE'S HOPING!

Bang! Boom!

Arcady Farms Milling Co.
Chicago, Illinois Kansas City, Mo.

Eastern Federation Reports Business Improvement

Optimism was the key-note at the fifteenth annual convention of Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, held at the Hotel Sagamore, Lake George, N. Y. Retail feed sales were said to be equal or better than those of last year in nearly every instance throughout New York and Pennsylvania.

PRES. FRED'K M. McINTYRE called the meeting to order. A report from Sec'y W. A. Stannard indicated no loss in membership. Treasurer F. J. Benjamin reported finances to be healthy.

Indiscriminate loans by the farm board, particularly that proposed for the G. L. F., were outlined by President McIntyre, and their work in blocking same reiterated. He urged that the membership watch future legislation very closely for further socialistic efforts to put the government into business.

County agents will be given authority to merchandise various commodities, he prophesied in coming legislation designed to subsidize private enterprises.

The Agricultural Marketing Act is unconstitutional, he declared in conclusion.

CASH SALES as the next subject drew considerable discussion, a summary of which was that tonnage sold usually increases with the cash basis of operation. Some abandoned farms are being taken up again, it was learned.

Amendment of licenses affecting retail feed dealers were discussed by Kenneth Flee, New York feed control official. "Dealers must have licenses to mix molasses with bran and corn meal," he insisted.

DAVID K. STEENBERGH, Milwaukee, gave a pep talk on better ways of increasing sales. Every call should be with the express purpose of getting an order, he said.

DIRECT SELLING METHODS were the opening topic on the second morning, as well as trucking and the G. L. F. Closer contact with patrons was cited as a mode of building sales.

MELVIN R. HORTON, Peekskill, N. Y., spoke on the proposed retail sales tax and recommended strong opposition. The cost will ultimately be passed on to the consumer, he testified, but the extra work involved falls on the dealer. Pennsylvania has such a tax in effect at the present time, much to the disadvantage of all concerned, according to A. J. Thompson and other members from that state.

Agricultural implements, cement, gasoline and oil, were given as the most profitable side-lines. Baby chicks were suggested by R. F. Bartle, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago, for a seasonal leader.

The trade does not pay enough attention to business costs and accounting, according to Lionel True, Springville, N. Y., who outlined his notion of a model feed mill for small volume business.

The organization, in closing, went definitely on record against legislation placing the county agents in business. The retail sales tax was also voted down. A cup is to be awarded to the dealer giving the most constructive idea, following the business clinic.

OFFICERS elected: president, F. M. McIntyre, Potsdam, N. Y.; vice-president, A. J. Thompson, Wycombe, Pa.; treasurer, F. T. Benjamin, Canastota, N. Y.; sec'y, W. A. Stannard, Albany, N. Y. Directors selected include: S. F. Virkler, Castorland, N. Y.; L. L. Warner, Niobe, Pa.; Samuel Deuel, Pine Plains, N. Y.; and W. H. Parker, Waterford, Pa.

Import restrictions are contemplated by the government of Chile to aid wheat growers, to avoid any wheat shortage in 1932.

Estimation of Salt and Molasses in Mixed Feeds

A statement of the percentage of salt in mixed feeds is required by the feed laws of practically all states, and the accuracy of this statement needs to be checked on some samples, especially where excessive quantities are supposed to be present or when salt appears to be present and is not declared. The percentage of molasses in feeds containing low-grade ingredients is also declared in Texas, and in some other states, and the accuracy of the guaranty also requires checking from time to time.

Bulletin No. 425 of the Texas Agricultural Exp. Sta. describes an improved method for estimating chlorides in feeds, calculated to salt, based upon the use of picric acid as a precipitant for interfering substances and titration with silver nitrate. It also describes a method for molasses, based upon the estimation of sugars in the mixed feeds. As practically all feeds contain sugars, allowance must be made for the quantity present in the other ingredients in mixed feeds besides the molasses. This is provided for in the method discussed.

The world rice situation is featured by large supplies and reduced export movement in all Oriental exporting markets, and by unusually low prices which give no present indication of strengthening, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. "The 1930-31 rice crop in Japan," reports the bureau, "was larger than any crop of the last twenty years. Crops in Chosen and Taiwan were correspondingly increased. The crop in Burma is expected to provide an export surplus considerably larger than last year's when the harvest was considered as unusually good. Exportable surpluses in French Indo-China and Siam are materially in excess of last year.

The Monarch Center Spiral Feed Mixer

Loads—mixes—sacks—complete—mix is visible.
Easy to install. Belt or motor driven.

A New and Better Self-Contained Custom Mixer

Easy on power, gears run in oil, can be installed in one story, is low in first cost and inexpensive to operate. Mixes thoroughly and meets custom mixing requirements most profitably. Two sizes—50 and 100 cubic feet, and they operate with 3 and 5 H.P. respectively.

Write for prices.

Sprout, Waldron & Co., Inc.

1202 Sherman St., Muncy, Pa.

Chicago Office, 9 South Clinton Street

Representatives conveniently located



Dehydrated Alfalfa Gaining Popularity

Even though California generally has almost ideal conditions for drying alfalfa hay, a Fernando Valley company, located at Van Nuys, has developed a wonderful market for the meal made from artificially dried alfalfa which comes from an immense dehydrator they constructed last year. The demand for this product is so great that usually the mill is behind on its orders.

So far this hay has been used for poultry and rabbits but undoubtedly it would be valuable for cattle as well. F. W. Duffee of the University of Wisconsin reports that a Plainsboro (New Jersey) subsidiary of Borden's Dairy Co., who is milking some 1200 cows, claims that artificially dried alfalfa will cause an increase of a quart per cow, per day, as compared to the best naturally dried alfalfa, while another big Wisconsin dairy reports an increase of two-thirds of a quart per cow per day. These increases are based on the same grain ration in each case, and a hay ration of about ten pounds per day.

The high protein content of artificially dried hay would naturally lead one to the conclusion that the protein content of the grain ration could be adjusted downward and still maintain the milk flow, and this has been found possible. This Wisconsin dairy has reduced the protein content of the grain ration from 18% to 12% and is still able to maintain the milk flow. This, of course, results in a very material saving in the cost of the grain ration, which should be added to the net gain resulting from increased milk flow.

Russell of the New Jersey Experiment station reports that: Alfalfa leaves from plants dried by artificial heat were found to contain at least seven times as much vitamin A as the leaves from hay that was cured in the

field so that the greater part of its green color was lost.

The sample which contained the larger amount of vitamin A was green as compared with the brownish green color of the field-cured sample.

The leaves of the artificially cured plants contained only a small amount of the antirachitic vitamin D.

When the alfalfa was dried in the sun, without exposure to dew or rain, there was an increase in the antirachitic potency of the leaves, but it was accompanied by a decrease in vitamin A content.

The manager of a large poultry department of the big Brant Ranch in the San Fernando Valley, finds that it pays him to feed

dehydrated alfalfa in the mash rather than to employ labor to cut green feed from the alfalfa field adjoining the poultry plant.

Milk Powder as Hog Feed

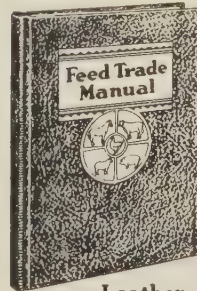
Skimmilk and buttermilk are valuable nutrients in the swine feeding ration on any farm, but buttermilk in the dried form is a high priced supplement, according to E. L. Quaife, extension animal husbandry specialist at Iowa State College.

Skimmilk and buttermilk of similar quality are of about equal value for swine feeding, altho buttermilk is likely to vary in quality on account of dilution with water. Tests have shown that with pigs averaging 75 pounds at the start fed for 97 days, 100 pounds of milk saved 10.86 pounds of corn and 7.29 pounds of mixed feed. Pigs fed skimmilk gained slightly faster than those fed buttermilk.

Skimmed whey is worth about half as much as skimmilk or good buttermilk. When an abundance of skimmilk or buttermilk is available, pigs may be given all they will drink. Under these circumstances, the pigs should also be given free access to grain because too much skimmilk and too little grain will result in a "pot bellied" pig.

Tests by John M. Evvard, recently of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, show that 100 pounds of buttermilk powder has a relative feeding value of 75 to 80 pounds of tankage on the basis of gain produced. Twelve pounds of buttermilk powder are about equal in nutrients to 100 pounds of skimmilk or good buttermilk. With dried buttermilk or skimmilk powder, however, containing less than 40 per cent protein and their price usually about twice that of 60 per cent tankage, they are high priced supplements for hog production.

A Complete Manual of up-to-date Feed Formulas



Indispensable to the man who mixes and grinds feed.

A Practical How To Do It Book containing Formulas for all kinds of feed for any section of the country.

Leather Bound \$5.00 } F.O.B. Chicago
Cloth Bound - \$2.00 }

for sale by

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

THE MILLERS REVIEW and FEED FORUM

THE MILLERS REVIEW
Established 1882

THE DIXIE MILLER
Established 1893

A MONTHLY JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO

**MILLING, FLOUR, GRAIN
AND THE
MANUFACTURE OF FEED**

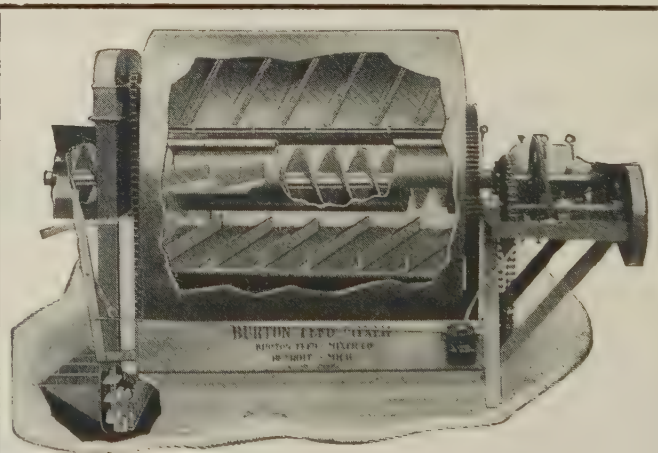
Best Technical Articles, Feed and Grain
Markets, Association Transactions, Diver-
sified News, Feature Stories

Twelve Months for \$1.00

**THE MILLERS REVIEW
and FEED FORUM**

WALTON BUILDING

ATLANTA, GEORGIA



The Burton Mixer Cleans Itself

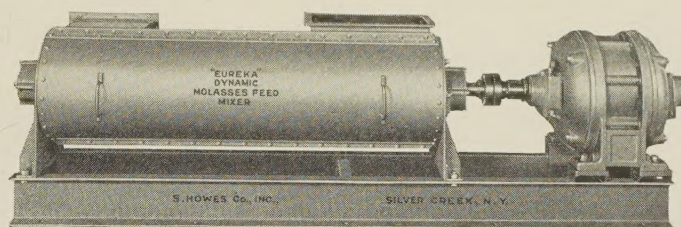
The self-cleaning Burton makes it easy to change from poultry to dairy feed mixing. It cleans itself quickly and completely.

Ideal for seed treating—many dealers use it extensively and profitably for that purpose. Ask for folder describing its operation.

Burton Feed and Mixer Company

2842 East Grand Blvd.

Detroit, Michigan



New Dynamic Feed Mixer

for making good sweet feeds

regardless of the severest weather handicaps. Success follows whether you be mixing feeds on a broiling hot summer's day or on a January day when the thermometer has dropped to zero.

Send for our 115GD catalog

S. HOWES CO., Inc.

SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

\$488²²—1 Month's Grinding with



"JAY BEE" Portable

That's what Harold Otterman, Toledo, Iowa, did in April. Business still coming strong.

Amer W. Cook, Washington, Ill. says, "We are getting new jobs every day, and sure can deliver the goods. We grind a lot of oats for hog feed. My 'Jay Bee' on one job ground 108 bushels oats through a 3/32-inch screen in 70 minutes." That's some grinding, such as only the "Jay Bee" can grind.

The "Jay Bee" Portable has been proved by every test the lightest—strongest—greatest capacity—lowest cost operating. Excels all other mills on grain capacity—greatly exceeds them on roughage grinding. Start a new grinding business, or fortify your old business with a "Jay Bee" Portable.

"Jay Bee" Portable has many exclusive features. Manufactured by Bossett Corp., Utica, N. Y., World's Largest Hammer Mill Manufacturers.

Grinding Equipment for Every Need

"Jay Bee" Stationary Mills—Molasses Mixers—Batch Mixers—Corn Crackers—The best that money can buy. Write for literature—and demonstration of "Jay Bee" Portable.

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., 76 Hickory Street, Utica, N. Y.
JAY BEE SALES CO. 319-325 Live Stock Exchange Building
Kansas City, Mo. A. E. THOMPSON CO., Minneapolis, Minn.



JACOBSON UNIVERSAL GRINDERS handle all kinds of grain, shucks, ear corn, alfalfa, etc., with ease and dispatch. They turn out the quality grinding that experienced millers know will satisfy customers. Yet the upkeep, power and maintenance costs on Jacobson Universal grinders are remarkably low, due to correct design and construction.

Get the facts on Jacobson Universal Grinders. They are profitable investments. Full details free on request.

A. E. JACOBSON MACHINE WORKS, INC.
1055 TENTH AVE. S. E. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Kipp-Kelly Ltd., Winnipeg, Canadian Distributors

Feed Grinding Investigations

Twelve mills of five different types were tested in feed grinding by Professor Silver and reported on in Bulletin 470 of the Ohio State Agricultural Experiment Station.

The types of mills included burr, combination, rigid hammer, triple reduction process hammer, and swinging hammer mills. The grains and roughages ground were oats, barley, shelled corn, ear corn, alfalfa, corn stover, and soybean hay. On each test four runs of from 2 to 7 minutes' duration were made, comprising full capacity, three-quarter, one-half, and one-quarter capacity.

The results indicate that on fairly coarse grinding the burr mills exceeded the hammer type of mills, but the advantage decreased on fine grinding. On the shelled-corn grinding the burr mill ground to the fineness of 3.9, while the hammer mills ground to 3. For ear-corn grinding, which has a modulus of fineness of 3, the burr mill began to drop until on the oats grinding, done at a modulus of fineness of 2.7, it reached the lowest efficiency. The temperature of the materials after grinding was very much higher from the burr mills than that from the hammer mills because of friction in the grinding or burr chamber.

The rigid or straight hammer type of hammer mills seemed to excel all the others in efficiency. It was surpassed in the shelled-corn grinding by the burr mill and only slightly in the oats grinding by the triple reduction process hammer mill, which cuts the material with knives for the first reduction, then pulverizes the material by heavy, revolving disks or similar devices, and accomplishes the final reduction by the material coming in contact with revolving hammers. The triple reduction process hammer mill showed fair efficiency, while the swinging hammer type of hammer mill and the combination type of burr mill were consistently low in efficiency.

In grinding roughages the straight hammer type of hammer mill ranked well toward the top, surpassed only in soybean hay grinding by the triple reduction process hammer mill. Again, the swinging hammer

type of hammer mill and the combination burr mill were consistently low. On fairly coarse grinding such as in the corn stover tests, the combination mill began to show a higher efficiency because it requires less power to cut the material than it does to pulverize it between a set of burrs. The hammer mill required more horsepower above a fineness modulus of 3 and the burr mill required less. Below a modulus of fineness of 3 the burr mill required more horsepower and the hammer mill less.

On shelled-corn grinding the burr mill required less horsepower than the hammer mill to any fineness over 2.45. Below this fineness the hammer mill required less than the burr mill. The grinding range for burr mills on shelled corn was much greater than that of the hammer mills. With the lower speeds a more coarsely ground product is obtained with hammer mills, and with the higher speeds a more finely ground product. Very little of the grains—barley, oats, and shelled corn—will pass thru a screen smaller than a $\frac{3}{8}$ in. The data also indicate that there is very little change in fineness with a screen above the $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. size. The greatest variation in fineness occurred with the screens from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. When no screen was used there was very little difference in the fineness over that when the mill was equipped with the $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. screen.

Foundation Selects Youths to Study Feed Manufacturing

The Danforth Foundation, which every summer appoints students from the various agricultural colleges to study with them at St. Louis, Mo., has announced its selections of those who will spend the summer on learning methods used in feed manufacturing plants and on a commercial agricultural experiment station. Besides giving students experience in the scientific work of commercial research laboratories and in the manufacturing processes of commercial feeds, this opportunity will permit them to study business methods in an office doing a nation-wide business. The summer's work is concluded with two weeks at a summer camp.

Sow Breeding up 41%

If the past relationship between breeding intentions and later farrowings prevails this season, says A. J. Surratt, Illinois Agricultural Statistician, the number of sows farrowing this fall in the U. S. will be about 18% larger than the number actually farrowed last fall. For the Corn Belt states the increase in number of sows farrowing fall pigs will likely be around 21% and for Illinois about 25%.

The Kansas Department reports an increase of 5.1% in their spring pig crop and a 2.5% increase for the country compared with last spring. The spring pig crop in the Corn Belt states (including Kansas) which produces most of the commercial supply of hogs was 3.7% larger this spring than last, while the number of sows farrowed was 2.6%.

Measuring Hay in Stacks

Earlier rules for determining the volume of hay in stacks have been proved inaccurate by W. H. Hosterman, as stated in U.S.D.A. Leaflet 72.

New formulas were developed from studies in co-operation with the experiment stations of 10 western states.

The volume rules are for square, flat-topped stacks $(0.56 \times O) - (0.55 \times W) \times WL$, for high, round-topped stacks $(0.52 \times O) - (0.46 \times W) \times WL$, and for low, round-topped stacks $(0.52 \times O) - (0.44 \times W) \times WL$. In these rules O equals the over (the distance from the ground on one side over the

stack to the ground on the other side), W the width, and L the length. The volume of round stacks with circumferences or overs greater or less than those given in the accompanying table can be calculated by the formula $V = (0.04 \times O) - (0.012 \times C) C^2$, wherein C equals the circumference or distance around the stack at the ground and O the over or distance from the ground on one side over the peak to the ground on the other side. Usually it is advisable to take two over measurements at right angles to each other and to average them.

FEED and GRAIN SAMPLES ANALYZED by EXPERTS

Write, wire or phone
Harrison 6490

RUNYON TESTING LABORATORIES
1106 Board of Trade Chicago, Ill.

R. T. FRIEND

Lafayette Indiana

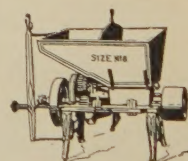
Unlimited supplies
Pure Dried Buttermilk
Pure Dried Skimmilk
Carlots and L. C. L.

Prices and Samples on request.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

"Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED

19th Edition—770 Pages

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

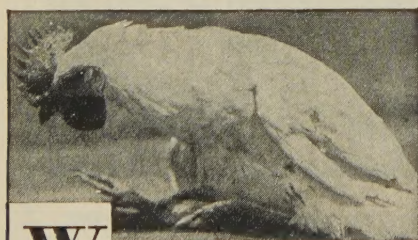
The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.



What vitamins does this cockerel need?

His legs are partially paralyzed, but 7 days of the right feed will cure him.

You will find the remedy in—

PRACTICAL POULTRY FARMING

a book by L. M. HURD that is making money for 8,000 poultry owners.

Full of the latest practical helps, with information not found in any other book. It's all that its name implies for every phase of keeping hens for profit—from hatching and brooding to diseases and marketing.

149 illus.; 405 pages; cloth
Price \$3.50 f. o. b. Chicago

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Blue Streak

CORN CRACKER GRADER and Polisher Unit

The Biggest Profit Maker in the Field Today

Just as original, just as efficient as the Blue Streak Custom Mill. For the first time the grain elevator operator can eliminate constant resharpenering of cutting knives and yet produce a better product.

Whole corn goes into the Blue Streak and comes out in five even grades: coarse; medium; and fine cracked corn; also corn meal and corn bran; all of the finest quality.

No rollers, no knives, no moving screens. The

elimination of these troublesome features brings corn cracking and grading down in cost and at the same time improves quality. The elimination of knife sharpening alone saves hours each week in labor costs.

The constant high grade cracked corn day after day is truly a feature.

The capacity, operation cost and the original cost of this unit now place corn cracking and grading within reach of the smallest miller for the first time. Write for Literature Today.

PRATER PULVERIZER COMPANY

Dept. R

1829 South 55th Avenue

CHICAGO

Grain Receiving Record Books

Grain Receiving Register. One of the best forms for recording wagon loads of grain received. It contains 200 pages, size 8½ x 13¼ inches, ledger paper, capacity for 8,200 wagon loads. Bound in canvas. Some enter load records as received, others assign a page to each customer, while others assign pages to different kinds of grain. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of 11 cols. are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." It has 200 pages, size 9¼ x 12 inches, and room for 4,000 loads. Printed on linen ledger paper, with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 300. Price \$3.00.

Receiving and Stock Book. Many dealers prefer to keep each kind of grain received from farmers in separate columns so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. This book is designed for this purpose. It contains 200 pages, size 9¼ x 12 inches, and will accommodate 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00.

Grain Receiving Ledger is an indexed book especially adapted for keeping individual accounts with farmer patrons. Each page is 8½ x 13¼ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Ledger paper and well bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. 228 pages. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.50.

Form No. 43 XX contains double the number of pages. Shipping weight 4½ lbs. Price, \$5.50.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each customer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages, of high grade linen ledger paper. Each page is 10¼ x 15¼ inches, will accommodate 41 wagon loads and it has a 28-page index. Well bound with cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.75.

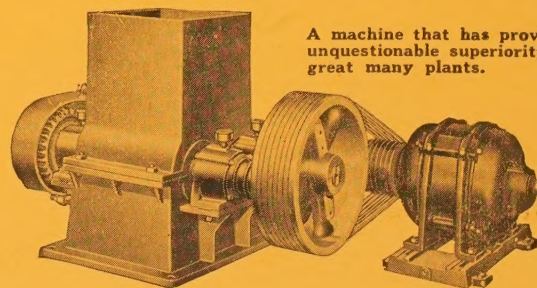
Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

*You Need Look No Further for a Sturdy,
Dependable and Efficient Corn Crusher*

HERE IS THE UNIQUE SAW TOOTH CRUSHER



A machine that has proven its
unquestionable superiority in a
great many plants.

This is the one crusher that has the ability to crush ear corn with the husks adhering to the corn. It plows right through the ears, day in and day out, giving unusual capacity, and consuming a surprisingly small amount of power.

This crusher often takes the place of a sheller as it removes the kernels in the crushing process so that when the crushed corn is passed over a scalper, the husks and cobs are removed from the shelled corn.

Write for Bulletin No. 36, TODAY

ROBINSON MFG. CO.

42 ROBINSON BLDG.

MUNCY, PENNA.

CHICAGO OFFICE - 222 W. ADAMS ST.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

at a *World-famous Marine Terminal*

... DIAMOND GRAIN BELTS

THE Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Marine Terminal at Locust Point, Baltimore, is one of the points at which Diamond Grain Belts are quietly carrying on, efficiently and economically handling a major portion of America's grain crop.

In the purchase of nine and a half miles of belting the selection of a satisfactory make is extremely important. Diamond belting was selected largely because it had already received approval from the industry's shrewdest buyers, and past experience had proved the wisdom of their choice.

Fabric for Diamond Grain Belts must pass rigid tests . . . the aging quality of the rubber compounds is being constantly improved through extensive laboratory research. . . . Thoroughly modern equipment is utilized for laying, stretching and vulcanizing . . . and workmanship, of course, is expert throughout.

For detailed information, write our nearest branch office.



At top—B. & O. Railroad Marine Terminal, Locust Point, Baltimore. Elevator designed by John S. Metcalf Co., L. A. Stinson, Consulting Engineer; erected by M. A. Long Company. In circle—Three of the piers in which Diamond Grain Belts are installed. At left—Interior of shipping gallery, showing four Diamond belts, each 42" wide.

THE rubber in Diamond Grain Belts renders them impervious to moisture. They do not shrink and stretch due to atmospheric changes. The rubber also protects the fabric, enabling the belt to stand up under continuous heavy service. For transmission belt needs in elevator and mill, our Indian Red is most successful—being used by some of the largest mills in the United States. Pamphlet upon request.

THE **DIAMOND**

RUBBER COMPANY, INC.



AKRON, OHIO

Distributors in principal cities. Branches at Akron, Atlanta, Kansas City, New York, Philadelphia, Dallas, Chicago, Los Angeles, Seattle, San Francisco